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ditional Income Tax, or any tax, so that this tax was taken off the labourer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to evidence showing that the Malt Tax, which yielded last year 5,400,000*l.*, was collected more economically than any other tax of equal amount, and that the Excise regulations interfered less with the manufacturer. If this large sum was obtained in a manner so little oppressive to the consumer and the producer, a strong case was made out in favour of the tax. He admitted that the consumption of malt had not increased in proportion to the population; but the habits of the people had changed. The consumption of intoxicating liquors was diminishing, and that of non-intoxicating liquors increasing. According to the evidence of Mr. Barclay, the repeal of the malt duty would reduce the price of beer only a halfpenny per quart; was it worth while to sacrifice so large a revenue for so small an advantage to the consumer? The repeal of this tax, Sir Charles observed, would encourage illicit distillation; and Mr. Cayley had made a strange proposition, that the hop-growers, who paid only 400,000*l.*, should be pacified by the sacrifice of 5,000,000*l.* If the House consented to give up this amount of revenue there would be no possibility of getting rid of the Income Tax, or of carrying out the system of policy for which that tax was continued.

Mr. Disraeli admitted that, after the vote upon the Income Tax, this question occupied a different position from what it did in the last session. He could not consider it as a mere question of fiscal regulation, or of interest to the labourer: he looked at this tax with reference

to the influence it exerted upon the capital of the most suffering class, which was acknowledged to be in a dilapidated state; and what was the remedy offered by the Government? To give up the cultivation of wheat, at the same time keeping up a heavy duty upon another crop, to which the British farmer had recourse for some compensation. It was impracticable to maintain the Malt Tax, or levy a large local revenue separate from the general revenue, if that was not done for agriculture, which the first lights of political economy had sanctioned, and if the cultivators, owners, and occupiers of the soil were not placed upon the same level as other classes. Protection had nothing to do with this question, inasmuch as the Malt Tax was a burden peculiar to the land, and a large revenue was raised by local taxation from the soil for the purposes of the community, to which the community did not contribute. If Parliament was of opinion that this unequal burden should remain, it was for Parliament to offer terms. He should vote for the motion as a protest against the course it was pursuing, which was both unjust and injurious.

Mr. Fuller was understood to support the motion, as did

Mr. Hume, who expressed his astonishment at the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had made no answer to the motion. He professed to carry out the principles of free trade, yet turned round and refused to give cheap drink to the working classes.

Mr. Bass, who had given notice of a motion to reduce the tax one-half, likewise supported the motion.

Mr. Brotherton protested against the delusion that the repeal of this

... which required repeal, and then the House should decide whether it would maintain the Income Tax to enable the repeal of other duties. If the motion in meaning in its words, it meant reductions twice approved of the House should not take place. Mr. Disraeli would not jeopardize public credit; but only a few days after Mr. Hume's motion was carried, Mr. Cayley moved the House to yield up 5,000,000*l.* for the repeal of the Malt Tax. "If this is wrong," continued Sir Charles Wood, "to jeopardize public credit, surely it was as much endangered on the 8th of May as it was on the 1st of June; and yet on the division list in favour of that motion I find the name of Benjamin Disraeli. (Laughter.) Can it be that there are two Benjamins in the field? (Renewed laughter)—one Benjamin voting for the reduction of 5,000,000*l.* of taxes, and another Benjamin who is afraid that to meddle with a surplus of 1,600,000*l.* would endanger the finances of the country? (Continued laughter.) I should be glad, in these days of explanations, to know whether this is so or not. I do think that upon this point a little sober, quiet, sensible explanation would be more satisfactory than the lively flight in which the hon. gentleman has to-night so largely indulged."

Mr. Newdegate briefly explained that, while he should vote with Mr. Disraeli, he should reserve liberty to himself to support in any future session any reductions of taxation which might be proposed in opposition to the Government.

Mr. Gladstone then took up the debate. He had certainly hoped for a fuller development of one part of the subject from Mr. Disraeli—in reference to the particular course

which he would have the House to pursue "in the event of this motion being carried." He could not refuse assent to a motion asserting a sound financial principle in opposition to the objectionable plans of the Government. It certainly appeared unwise and hazardous to the permanent maintenance of the public credit, to part with an impost of so important a character as that of the Window Tax, and in professing to find a substitute for that impost in the form of a House Tax, to place that House Tax upon the very narrow, and, as he thought, the illegitimate basis which the Government had chosen for its foundation. The plans of the Government were bad for two reasons. They proposed the reintroduction, without the slightest qualification, of those great anomalies in the imposition of the tax—the inequalities of its incidence on the mansions of the great, as compared with the mansions of a medium character—which were the sole cause of its abolition in 1834; and then they exempted altogether something like six-sevenths of the house property of the country. That was done for no good reason on earth; and the doing of it would give those houses something like a charter of exemption hereafter. Yet there was no more legitimate subject of taxation, if taxed on a sound general principle, than house property. But the particular position of the House in respect to the Income Tax added tenfold importance to these considerations. Let the House seriously consider this point. It was impossible to conceal that the proceedings of the present year had inflicted a heavy blow upon that impost. It was scarcely possible to conceive that its renewal could be again proposed

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spirits were not the kind of tax which *he* specially desired to reduce. Mr. Disraeli interposed his sanction of the motion: it was quite time that these routine reasonings and stereotype arguments of public officers should receive some decided check. The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion to go into Committee	159
Against it	159
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Ministers and Opposition in equilibrio	0

The Speaker had to give his casting-vote, and in accordance with custom he voted for going into Committee, that the House might have an opportunity for second thoughts on the resolution itself. The result produced great cheering from the Opposition.

On the 6th of June the Ministers were again defeated by Lord Naas, and in a more decisive manner. On the House going into Committee on the resolutions already agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the chairman do leave the chair, and was out-voted by 140 to 128. Sir Charles

Wood then gave notice that on the report of the resolutions being brought up, he should once more take the sense of the House upon the subject. He did so, and at last succeeded in defeating his opponent, the Bill brought in by Lord Naas being thrown out by 194 against 166.

A nearly similar result attended a motion made by Lord Robert Grosvenor, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the annual certificate duty on attorneys and solicitors. The noble Lord proposed not to remove the duty in the present year, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would promise a favourable consideration of the subject in the following session, he would not press the motion at all, though he regarded the tax as a sample of unjust legislation against a class. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the revenue could not afford the loss of this duty, neither did he regard it as having a paramount claim to remission. On a division the Government were defeated by 162 to 182. The victory, however, was fruitless, as the Ministers succeeded in getting rid of the Bill before the second reading.

matchlocks in an unserviceable state; but in 1848 they had probably 80,000 stand of arms, many of them good muskets or English fowling-pieces: if they could afford dear guns, they could not complain of a small tax. Other measures were the tax on hired carriages, on shops, and on dogs. The two first Lord Torrington thought might form the foundation for raising in a large town a considerable revenue, lead to the introduction of municipal institutions, and enable the residents to manage their own lighting and general rating. The increase of dogs in an Eastern city was incredible to Europeans. It was against the religion of the Buddhists to take life. At one time in the year the nuisance became so intolerable that 6*d.* was offered for every head of a dog, and the most brutal scenes were enacted: the tax would repress the increase of dogs. The result of Lord Torrington's financial management was to reduce the expenditure of the colony as follows:—in 1847, 53,441*l.* 10*s.*; in 1848, 15,223*l.*; in 1849, 11,115*l.*; total, 78,780*l.* expenditure in 1849 less than in 1846. In the first nine months of 1850, as compared with the same period in 1849, a further reduction of 16,408*l.* was effected, exclusive of the road department. In 1848 he was enabled to lay out nearly 10,000*l.* more than was anticipated in the repair and improvement of roads and public works. Even deducting the arrears, the total revenue of the first half of 1848, compared with the same period of 1847, [when a reduction of taxation amounting to more than 40,000*l.* was made,] exhibited only a decrease of 3574*l.* The exports had increased to an enormous amount; the imports of

British goods and of every other article had increased; and industrious habits had sprung up among the people.

He came now to the rebellion, and to the charges founded on it that he acted in an illegal manner. It was very different dealing with an Eastern population and an European population: the treachery of the former might be inferred from the account by Major Davy of the murder of 200 English soldiers immediately after the treaty deliberately made in 1818. It was then thought that the loss of time and men was brought about by looking at matters too lightly in the outset. Lord Torrington recalled the circumstances under which we obtained the government of the interior of the island. When we took possession of Ceylon from the Dutch in 1796, we took the maritime provinces only: the Kandyan country was a separate country, left under the chiefs under their native king. In 1815 the Kandyan country came under our dominion through a treaty—negotiated, somewhat hastily and disadvantageously, by Sir Robert Brownrigg with the native chiefs. Unfortunately, the object of that treaty was understood in different senses by the parties to it. We undertook to do all the duty appertaining to the King of Kandy: the chiefs thought they would continue to govern the country as they did under the former king, and oppress the people and gather their revenue as before; whereas Sir Robert intended to govern the country as an English colony. That original cause of disaffection caused the rebellion of 1818, which took us two years to suppress and cost us a thousand men; as well as the various rebellions which had

was one of the Crown colonies, originally acquired by conquest, and subject to the authority of the Crown. At first the Government was carried on by the authority of the Governor alone; he was afterwards assisted by an Executive Council; in 1834 that became the Legislative Council, nominated by the Governor, and comprising a majority of official members. In 1842 a petition was presented from the Cape, praying for a representative constitution. To that petition Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley and Chief Secretary for the Colonies, replied, pointing out certain difficulties in the way of adopting representative institutions, pronouncing no final decision, but waiting further information and explanation. In 1846 Lord Grey, then at the head of the Colonial Office, called for an answer to Lord Stanley's letter of 1842, which had been up to that time neglected. Sir Harry Smith, then Governor of the Cape, laid Lord Grey's dispatch before his official advisers. They expressed various opinions as to the expediency of introducing representative institutions, but unanimously agreed that there should be a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly, sitting at Cape Town, for the whole of the colony. Lord Grey referred the matter to the Board of Trade, who suggested that the Legislative Council should be elective as well as the House of Assembly, and that the Chief Justice should preside in the Lower House.

The report was sent to the Government at Cape Town; and the Governor was instructed that the details should not be included in the letters-patent, but should

be supplied by the members of the Council on the spot.

In the interval, however, occurred those differences under which the Anti-Convict Association arose into being. Lord Derby felt that a great and grievous error had been committed on that point by Her Majesty's Government; for when pledges were held out, under the authority of the Crown, that convicts should not be admitted into certain colonies except when their labour was asked for as a boon, as it sometimes was, and when, in the teeth of all the public bodies of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, convicts were sent out to it and their reception was pressed—he would not say on a reluctant colony, for reluctant was not the proper word—but on a colony unanimous in refusing their introduction, there was no other mild expression applicable to such transactions except that of great and grievous error. No error, he repeated, could be more great and grievous than to hold out, in the name of the Crown, any expressions or pledges respecting boons to be granted or privileges conceded, and then to recede from those pledges in spirit as well as in letter. The error on this occasion met with a grievous punishment, of which the example would be followed not only in the colony of the Cape but also in all our other colonies. The spirit of resistance had been evoked in a just cause, and had been carried to such an extent, that, after a vain struggle on the part of the Crown, its authority had been rejected and lowered in the colony; and not petitions, but threats and menaces, and even hostilities, had been directed against the Governor on the

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for that time. Now, when the Crown granted a franchise or liberties of any description, whether to the inhabitants of a district or of a colony, the grant was irrevocable; it could only be put an end to by surrender, by Act of Parliament, or by forfeiture established by proceedings in a court of justice; and there was neither of these here. That grant, then, of May, 1850, by which the then Legislative Council was to continue for the period pointed out in the letters-patent and not yet expired, whatever construction might be put upon other clauses of the Commission, deprived the Crown of the right of interfering till the arrival of the period referred to.

But it had been argued that there was a reservation of certain powers to the Crown. When there was a reservation of this description, the power could not be extended beyond the nature of the reservation. What was the reservation here? Why it gave a concurrent power of legislating. It did not import that the Crown might rescind the acts of the Legislative Council; the words did not go to that extent, nor would they admit of it. The manner in which the power was to be exercised was pointed out in the reservation—by the Privy Council or by Parliament. But there was nothing of the kind here; nothing but instructions under the sign-manual. Instead of a Council having a popular element in it, the popular element was taken away; instead of consisting of ten persons at least, the Council might consist only of six, and those six be all official men. A free Legislature was turned into an arbitrary one.

Departing from the mere ques-

tion of law, Lord Lyndhurst concluded with an eloquent peroration calling upon Lord Grey to break through these uncertainties and perplexities, to complete the work at once, and seize the opportunity of framing a constitution adapted to the colony; so that the colonists might at least see it before the end of the Caffre war. Why not send out the constitution to be proclaimed as soon as the circumstances admitted? It was to this constitution, these institutions, the people were aspiring. This simple course would restore peace and tranquillity.

The Lord Chancellor controverted the legal positions taken up by Lord Lyndhurst. He argued that the Grenada case did not apply, because the letters patent of 1847 were not the grant of a constitution, but only the *promise* to grant a constitution, and authorizing certain measures for that purpose to be taken by the officers of the Crown. He called upon the House not to weaken the hands of Government. The carrying of the motion would be but a party triumph, and would increase the feelings of animosity now existing in the colony.

The Duke of Argyll said, he did not believe that the motion had been brought forward in a party spirit, yet he could not give his vote in favour of it, because, although the noble mover had not proposed it with the view of a vote of censure, some of his supporters had advocated it in that sense, and such was the light in which it would be regarded by many minds, and more especially in the colony itself. In such a vote of censure on the Government he, the Duke of Argyll, was not inclined to concur, because he

the common law judges—should sit with him, or, in his absence, carry on the business of his Court. To this proposal it had been objected that to take the Master of the Rolls from his own court would be injurious to suitors. He (Lord John) had endeavoured to collect the opinions of competent persons upon this subject, and Lord Cottenham had objected to this part of the measure. After giving the outlines of several schemes, and specifying the objections to which they are severally liable, Lord John described his present plan, which was recommended, he said, by a concurrence of opinion in its favour. He proposed that two judges, to be called “Judges of Appeal,” should sit with the Lord Chancellor, and in his absence hear and decide causes or appeals. The only objection offered to this scheme was, that it gave an additional judicial force to the Chancery Courts, at a considerable additional expense. The noble Lord, after stating the results of certain returns, showing the amount of business disposed of by the present judges of those courts, remarked that, although while all those judges attended their courts the existing force was sufficient, should illness interrupt their attendance, an arrear of business occurred, and the whole machinery became deranged. His plan would provide a remedy for this evil, for, while the business of the Lord Chancellor’s Court would not be arrested in the event of his illness or absence, the Bill provided that, should the Master of the Rolls, or either of the Vice-Chancellors, be kept from his court by illness, the Lord Chancellor might make an arrangement by which one of the judges of

VOL. XCIII.

appeal should sit in that court and prevent arrears. With respect to the political and other functions of the Lord Chancellor, he observed that, in these times, when there was so general a demand for law reform, the Lord Chancellor, holding the highest position connected with the law, should be enabled to give his mature and deliberate attention to plans of reform, which he was unable now to do in conjunction with his engagements in the Court of Chancery. It was desirable, likewise, that the Lord Chancellor should be able to give his mind to political questions in connection with the Executive Government. The expense attending this plan would not fall heavily upon the public. He proposed that the Lord Chancellor, instead of 14,000*l.* a year, should receive 10,000*l.*; and the Master of the Rolls 6000*l.*, instead of 7000*l.* There would, therefore, be a saving of 5000*l.* a year. The two new judges to be appointed by the Crown would receive the same salary as the Master of the Rolls, 6000*l.* a year, to be paid out of the Suitors’ Fund. His plan would enable him to make a very desirable change in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where, on various occasions, considerable difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of judges, four being a *quorum*. There was, moreover, a constitutional objection to the Crown’s selecting a puisne judge to be a Privy Councillor, to qualify him for sitting upon the Judicial Committee. He proposed, therefore, that the two judges of appeal should be Privy Councillors, and members of the Committee, and that three, instead of four, should be a *quorum*.

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mitted, under more excusable circumstances, by Napoleon. He advised him to do everything to re-establish security, and he now claimed for the Legislative as well as the Executive power a share in the prosperity which the country enjoyed. The dismissal of the Cabinet of M. Odillon Barrot, by the message of the 31st of October, 1849, proved that if the Bonapartist family had become familiar with Republican ideas, it had not become so with those of representative government. The majority, which had supported that Cabinet, had not seceded from its successors; and yet, under such a system, it was indispensable that an Administration should possess the confidence of the Assembly. M. Thiers and his friends had drawn no unfavourable comparisons, and continued the staunch supporters of the Government. Some agitation having manifested itself, in consequence of the Socialist elections of Paris, the President had again done him the honour of consulting him. M. Thiers had recommended a modification in the Electoral Law, and a Committee had been appointed to amend it. The Government wished the Committee to assume the responsibility of the presentation of the law. ("You are in error," observed M. Baroche, "the Government was anxious to present the law itself.") M. Thiers denied it, at the same time that he consented to share the responsibility of a law which had restored security to the Republic. It was feared that its promulgation would have been the signal of an insurrection. This apprehension, however, was not realized, thanks to the energetic attitude of the army of Paris and of its intrepid chief,

and also to the prudence of the demagogical party, who renounced attacking public order by arms. A few days afterwards, the Ministry presented the Dotation Bill. He frankly admitted that he had granted it with reluctance, because it tended to pervert the institution of the Presidency. The majority voted the dotation, and thus proved that it was disposed to subscribe to any sacrifice for the sake of union; for had they rejected it, it would have destroyed the good harmony between the Legislative and Executive powers, and divided the great party of order. He and his friends, he repeated, had given the President sound advice: they refused to accept portfolios, but invariably supported those who were in possession of them. M. Thiers then related the circumstances of his journey to Claremont, in the terms mentioned by M. Baroche. He had gone to visit on his dying bed a Monarch whose policy he had combated at the same time that he cherished his person. He could not suffer him to die without paying him a last homage. He had apprised the President of his intention, who left him the liberty of his affections. The Comte de Paris was called before him by no other title, for it was the sole title conferred upon him by France. M. Thiers then proceeded to express his affliction, nay indignation, at the cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" uttered in the plain of Satory, whether they were encouraged or not by the Government. It reminded him of the era of the Cæsars, when the legions proclaimed the Emperors. It was certain that General Neumayer had been superseded in his command because he prohibited those cries.

of the President of the Republic would amount to the sum of 8,429,000 francs—namely, salary, 600,000*f.*; *frais de représentation*, 600,000*f.*; repairs of the palace of the Elysée, &c., set down in the budget of public works, 240,000*f.*; rent of an hotel next to the Elysée, 85,000*f.*; a sum at the disposal of the President out of the relief fund in the Ministry of the Interior, 150,000*f.*; extraordinary credit for *frais de représentation*, 1,800,000*f.*; total, 8,425,000*f.* A sum of 1,625,000*f.* being inscribed in the budget for the expenditure of every description which the high station of the first magistrate of the Republic may require, you have invited your Committee to decide if it be necessary to double that allowance by adding a sum applied entirely to expenditures which, by their nature, escape all control. You remember, Gentlemen, the *exposé des motifs* presented with that demand. Your Committee thought that it was useful to hear the Minister of Finance, who attended, accompanied by his colleagues of the Interior, of Justice, and Public Works. To the questions addressed to them the Ministers referred the Committee to the *exposé des motifs* of the bill of June, 1850. On the observation, that the credit then called for had been described as a supplementary one, but that agreeably to the opinion of the Committee, and with the assent of the Government, it was as an extraordinary credit it had been voted, the Ministers, insisting on the identity of the motives, replied that it was an extraordinary and annual credit that they this time demanded; that it was intended to provide for the exigencies imposed upon the President, and

that, although extraordinary, that credit would be annually required to place the President of the Republic, whoever he might be, in a condition to represent in a becoming manner the country of which he was the first magistrate. After hearing those explanations, the Committee examined with the most scrupulous attention a demand which, in the present circumstances, has assumed the importance of a political question of the highest order. In fact, it cannot be denied that it embraces the nature and situation of the Executive power in the Republic; the influence which that power has exercised for some time; the existing relations between the two constitutional powers; and the manner, in short, in which may be prepared the solution of the many grave questions which agreeably to the fundamental law France will have to adjust at no distant period. After considering the question under these different aspects, your Committee, by a majority of 13 to 2, decided that it should propose to you to reject the bill. We will lay before you an account of the motives that led to the two opinions, and the Committee wished that that of the minority should be here textually inserted. It is as follows:—‘Objections, drawn from the letter and spirit of the constitution, were invoked in the discussion of the law of the 24th of June, 1850. The Assembly set them aside because the chief of the Executive power should occupy a situation in accord with the customs and manners of a great nation. It was actuated by the desire and duty of maintaining, by cementing it, the union of the powers as the sole means of saving the country. Of those reasons of *haute consi-*

nance and high political consideration, there is not one that does not tell in favour of the project of law submitted to us. Should those reasons prevail over the susceptibilities and the fears proclaimed in a recent discussion? The Assembly, moved by an act of which the gravity was not contested by anybody, notified its distrust to the Ministry, and the Chief of the Executive power rendered, no doubt, homage to the right of controlling the Ministerial action, of which the Assembly thought proper to make use, by separating from his Ministry. To refuse to-day the credit asked for, would be, perhaps, in the eyes of the country, to continue, to renew even, a collision which threatens to compromise for ever the union of the powers. The minority of the Committee cannot join in the responsibility of such a refusal.' The majority did not think that this was a just appreciation either of the facts or of the rights. Several members at first contested the constitutionality of the credit. They stated that the 62nd article of the constitution fixes at 600,000*f.* the salary of the President, and although the *exposé des motifs* of the constitution, it was said, appeared to authorize, later, the vote of a new credit of 60,000*f.* for *frais de représentation*, that vote was nevertheless unconstitutional. The new allowance asked for, although preserving the character of an extraordinary credit, they said was, nevertheless, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 62nd article. Notwithstanding the gravity of that opinion your Committee thought that by its vote of last year the Assembly had decided that, without engaging for the future, accidental and special circumstances might justify

an extraordinary increase of the credits allowed to the Presidency, provided that increase had not for its effect to impair the nature of the exalted function to which it was to be attributed. Your Committee equally thought that the extraordinary circumstances invoked last year, no longer existed; and that, if the indispensable expenditure of a first establishment in office had led to an unexpected outlay, the provident equity of the Assembly had freed the future from this recurrence. Can it be said that, exonerated from the burdens of the past, the budget of the Presidency is insufficient to maintain the dignity of a great power? Your Committee does not believe it. In its opinion, the ordinary credits amply suffice to insure to the President an existence equal to his rank, and out of all proportion with any other existence in French society. The state of manners and fortunes, in our country, requires nothing more. We cannot grant more without deviating from the legitimate conditions of the high function which you wish to uphold, but not to aggrandize. The Presidency is not a royalty, which possesses nothing that does not return to the State; and the representation of the President of a republic is, like his power, personal and temporary. It is, no doubt, of importance that, during his administration, he may be, even in appearance, as well as in authority, the first of magistrates and citizens. But nothing more. He is not the chief of the State; he is the chief of the Executive power. (*Approbation on the Left.*) Those considerations have not escaped you, Gentlemen, when you first deliberated on a demand similar to that now before you.

of the people. "We are not here," exclaimed M. Pierre Leroux, "to act eternally with hypocrisy, and we should not afford the President another pretext to proclaim to the country that the Assembly was ever ready to sacrifice public liberties, and systematically unwilling to do anything in the interest of liberty or the people."

M. Leroux having left the tribune, M. Chaper, who was present at the dinner of Dijon, rose and declared that the President had not delivered the sentence in those terms.

The Minister having demanded "urgency," it was put from the chair, and adopted by a considerable majority.

Soon afterwards the Assembly resolved itself into bureaux, for the purpose of choosing a Committee (each bureau nominating one member), to consider and report upon the various propositions for revising the Constitution.

In one of these bureaux (the 9th) an interesting discussion took place, in which M. de Falloux, formerly one of the Ministers of the Republic, and M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, spoke as follows:—

M. de Falloux—"I could not at the present moment accept the laborious office of being a member of the Committee which is about to be named. But the gravity of the circumstances, and the presence of the Minister of the Interior in this bureau, impose it on me as a duty to submit to you in a few words my thoughts on what ought to be the aim of each member of the Committee. The *Moniteur* of the 2nd of June was perfectly correct in saying that the interest of France is superior to that of all parties, and that the Government ought to place it-

self in a position to be above them all; but it is neither by offensive allusions, nor by violence, that such a mission can be accomplished, if even the indication be given that it is understood and will be carefully prosecuted. It must not be forgotten that in France parties, in the acceptation, a little elevated and a little political, of the word, represent henceforward something else besides passions or egotism; they represent also interests, principles, and fundamental conditions, which it is not in the power of any person to destroy; but which, on the contrary, ought to be conciliated and induced to co-operate for the common safety. Do you suppose that you elevate authority in France when you attack, under a false and calumnious name—that of the ancient *régime*—the principles and the men of the Monarchy? Do you suppose that you respect liberty when you stigmatize at the same time, under the name of factions and intrigues, the principles of our 30 years of constitutional government, as well as men who still preserve some parliamentary habits and susceptibilities? Do you wish to struggle against anarchical passions, and at the same time to flatter that which is of all things the most anarchical, the Government of one—to calumniate all the political situations honourably achieved, and all the services which have been honourably rendered? Do you want to endeavour to oppose Utopian schemes, and at the same time to aim at the most chimerical project of all—that of a personal and isolated Government, opposing the sole prestige of a name to the real difficulties of each step and each hour? I am profoundly grieved that any official act should call forth such questions.

with the spirit of the age. I will add that, far from rejecting the co-operation of the hon. M. de Falloux and of his friends, we call for it with our wishes and our efforts. The Government proposes, before all things, the union of the two great powers of the State. Far from wishing to divide the majority, it labours to strengthen and to extend it. It believes that the *fascis* formed by the friends of order is not too compact, and that society requires all its force against anarchy; it knows that the great shades of opinion of which the majority is composed differ in some tendencies, but it also believes that these opinions have still more common tendencies, and it would reproach itself if it said a word or did an act which might compromise that accord on which the safety of all depends."

On the question of the revision of the Constitution, the general sentiments of the nation were pretty clearly manifested during the autumn by the *Conseils Généraux*. These are not political bodies, but correspond more nearly to our own Courts of Quarter Sessions, meeting

for the purpose of settling matters of local finance; but of late years they have been accustomed to take a part in politics by expressions of opinion on public questions. With respect to the revision, forty-eight simply expressed a wish that the Constitution should be revised, conformably to Article 111 — which required a majority of four-fifths of the Assembly in favour of the revision. Seventeen wished for the pure and simple revision. Six demanded the revision as promptly as possible. Three refused to express any opinion. Six demanded the abolition of Article 45 — making the existing President ineligible. One demanded that the Constitution be revised so as to strengthen Republican institutions; and one demanded the same thing, that France might return to traditional and hereditary monarchy. In a number of instances the decision was that of a bare majority over a large minority; and in many instances the mass of the Council abstained from the question, as beyond the legal competency of their body.

the Constitution exist. He did not help to make them; and he refused to accept the office of Mayor in 1849, because it would have obliged him to read the Constitution aloud; so long, however, as the Republic lasted, he would do his duty like a good citizen. A revision of the Constitution was indispensable for escaping the dangers of 1852. But the Committee should not prescribe any course: a Constituent Assembly would not regard the wishes of the mere Legislative Assembly; and, moreover, to desire the amelioration of Republican institutions would be implying the perpetuity of the Republic, and be a sort of creed, or oath of fidelity.

"The evils of the present state of things are attributed to men, but they are due only to the Constitution. In point of fact, but one man stands accused, the President of the Republic, who is made a scapegoat." He had no mission to defend the President of the Republic; he was neither his minister, his counsellor, nor his friend; he had never known him until called upon to act as his judge, when he voted for his imprisonment at Ham. Nevertheless, he would be just, and would declare that he did not believe in any intention to attempt an 18th Brumaire. But admit the danger—who made the President? The Constitution. Would not any other President become exposed to the same suspicion? They had established a republic in a country which pushed centralization to the verge of extravagance, and to that Republic they gave an uncontrolled President. Had the object been to create a President with limited powers, he should have been elected in quite a different

manner. They had now a man to whose name great prestige was attached, not only on account of his name, but of the romantic circumstances of his own life; and this man they had placed between usurpation and insignificance. Could they feel astonished that he felt indisposed to fall into insignificance—he whom they had raised to a height sufficient to turn any man's head? Well, this President, so placed, would be obliged in 1852 to take up his hat and go into furnished lodgings. Whom would they find to be President afterwards? If they had Washingtons, John Adamses, and Munroes to present, they might be sure that the country would not have one of them. It would seek some other extraordinary candidate. He would not speak of the Prince de Joinville, because the Prince would not stand; but between princes and a democrat in a smockfrock he saw no alternative. A man in a blouse, who would flatter the people with extravagant promises, would become their choice, and would be chosen President of the Republic. No enlightened and moderate Republican would have a chance of being chosen by the present mode of election. He did not believe that there was any such thing as a Bonapartist movement at present. What he believed was, that the country ardently desired the preservation of the *status quo*; and that from its excessive apprehension of revolutions. Admitting, however, that there was a Bonapartist movement, the Assembly would not be able to resist it. Should the party of order do so, it would lose popularity, and would not be re-elected. Nay, they might incur the very perils against which they were so anxious to take precautions.

representatives to be elected by the same *scrutin de liste* is to decide that the minority of the 100,000 electors shall triumph, or that the majority shall act by blind chance. It is impossible that the entire population of a department can have any sure means of appreciating properly the merit of all the persons who present themselves as candidates for its suffrages. What, then, is the result? That in districts where agitation prevails, or in times of public excitement, the violent parties impose on the people, without consulting it, their choice; that in districts which are tranquil, and at calm moments, the list of the representatives is drawn up beforehand by some agitators, with a view to particular interests, and to satisfy personal hatred or friendship; and this list is afterwards followed by the electors as the only thread which can lead them out of the midst of the darkness which encompasses them. The election, which has the appearance of emanating from the totality of the citizens, is in reality the work of a very insignificant coterie.

"Then, such relations between the two powers as the following are not the conditions of a strong and regular Government: a chamber charged alone to make the law, a man charged alone to preside over the execution of all the laws, and over the direction of all affairs; both of them elected alike directly by the universality of the citizens; the Assembly all-powerful within the circle of the Constitution; the President obliged to obey it within the same limit, but possessed, in virtue of his election, of a moral force which permits him to think of resistance, and renders submission difficult; en-

joying besides all the prerogatives which fall to the lot of the head of the Executive power in a country where the public administration, disseminated everywhere and mixed up with everything, was instituted by and for Monarchy; these two great powers, equal in their origin, unequal by right, condemned by the law to an uneasy position with respect to each other, invited by it in a certain measure to suspicions, jealousies, and conflict; obliged, however, to live, already connected together, in an eternal *tête-à-tête*, without meeting with any intermediate object or arbitrator to conciliate or restrain them.

"The Constitution is, then, defective. But if so, can calmer times and more favourable circumstances be awaited for its amendment?" Recapitulating the reasons for shunning the task, the report declared that the dangers of the moment did not permit the postponement of ameliorations. "The Committee do not deny that the revision may be dangerous, but they consider it exceedingly necessary. It is wrong, no doubt, to yield too easily to the current of public opinion; but it is not always prudent or patriotic to resist it. The rules of conduct of statesmen in such a matter vary according to the spirit of the times and the form of the institutions. In free countries, and above all in democratical ones, where good or evil can be accomplished only by the aid of the masses, above all, their affection and confidence must be preserved. When they are uneasy, troubled, and suffering, and ask for a remedy, to refuse it to them because it is believed to be less efficacious than they suppose it to be, is to drive

much time, of sacrifices, of struggles, of anguish, and of losses. To-day again the nation is weary; but at the same time again disquieted and agitated. Is it not to be feared that, in that moment of anxiety and anguish which may arise at the last moment, the electors may find themselves driven, not by enthusiasm for a name or for a man, but by terror of the *inconnu*, the horror of anarchy, to maintain illegally, and by a sort of popular assault, the executive power in the hands which now hold it?

"The mode of Presidential election established by the Constitution itself facilitates as far as it can do this revolutionary and mischievous result. A great nation, spread over a very large space—a nation in which the sphere of the executive power is almost without limit, and in which the only representative of that power is elected by the universality of the citizens voting directly and separately, without having had any means of becoming enlightened, of acquiring information, or of coming to an understanding,—that is a state of things, we do not fear to say so, which has never been seen in any nation on the earth. The only country in the world which offers anything analogous is America. But see what a prodigious difference! In America direct and universal suffrage is the common law; only one exception to this great principle has been introduced, and it applies precisely to the election of the President. The President of the United States of America emanates also from universal suffrage, but not directly. And still the duties of the Executive power in the Union, compared with what it is and always will be

in France, notwithstanding all that may be done, is small; notwithstanding that in that country, where the Republic existed, it may be said, since its origin under the Monarchy, in its habits, ideas, and manners, and where it had rather to appear than to be born—in that country, they have not ventured to entrust the election of the representative and of the executive power to the direct and universal vote. The power to be elected appeared still too great, and, above all, too remote from the elector, to allow him to make an enlightened and mature choice. The American nation only elects delegates, who choose a President. These delegates represent, no doubt, the general spirit of the country, its tendencies, its tastes, and frequently its passions and prejudices; but they are, at least, possessed with knowledge, which the people could not have. They can form to themselves a precise idea of the general wants of the country and of its real perils, know the candidates, compare them with each other, weigh, and choose that which each citizen, in the depths of his home and frequently of his ignorance, in the midst of the labours and pre-occupations of private life, is incapable of doing. Thus we have seen, within the last sixty years, the Americans frequently keep out of the first magistracy of the Republic citizens well known, and frequently very illustrious, to choose men who were comparatively obscure, but who answered better to the political necessities of the moment. If the danger of universal and direct circumstances in such a matter had moved the legislators of the United States, how much more ought it to strike us—we who live in a country where the

mittee have not felt at liberty to put forward for decision the question of Republic or Monarchy. They agreed that they have not the right, even if they had the desire, to propose to the nation to quit the Republic. Nor has the Assembly the right to impose the Republic as a general formula of government on the next Constituent. In fact, there would be something puerile in attempting to enchain beforehand the decisions of a sovereign assembly, which absorbs within itself all the powers, and which exercises all; for the Constitution, foreseeing that two National Assemblies could not sit at the same time, took care to declare that the Constituent, independently of its natural labours, should have the faculty of passing urgent laws. How could an Assembly which was not originally named to occupy itself with the Constitution, and which, besides, has already more than two years' existence, pretend to limit an Assembly issuing from the people, and which has just received the national will?

"The representatives are, however, the natural counsellors of the nation—the only political men in a position to judge the ensemble of affairs, the natural wants of the country, the state of parties, and what can and cannot be done. It will neither be wise nor honest in them to shrink from the office. The Committee therefore, by a majority of nine to six, adopts the motion submitted by its President, M. de Broglie, that the following resolution be recommended to the Assembly:—

"The Legislative Assembly, having considered the 111th article of the Constitution, expresses a wish that the Constitution should

be revised in totality, conformably to the said article."

"But, contemplating the possibility that in spite of all legal efforts towards unanimity by dignified and honest concession, the necessary votes for a legal revision might not be given, they recommend that the Assembly should at all events express its firm conviction that unconstitutional measures would be criminal, and its determination that the Constitution must be strictly and universally obeyed."

The report concluded thus:—"You have arrived at one of those solemn, and, happily, rare epochs in the life of nations, when an Assembly whose powers are about to expire, but which is still master of itself and of the future, holds in its hand the destinies of a whole people, and may by a word cause them to weigh down on one side or on the other. Whatever resolution you may come to, we may be sure beforehand that much of the good or of the evil which is in store for a long time to come will be justly attributed to it. We shall earn the approval or the censure not only of those who this day anxiously await our decisions, but also of the next generation. In the presence of so terrible and so long a responsibility, every one, doubtless, will forget his private interests, his passions of the moment, his rivalries, his hatreds, his very friendships, to think only of his country and of history."

A long but not very interesting debate took place upon this report, which lasted several days, and in the course of it M. Victor Hugo made a bitter and sarcastic speech, and was called to order by the President, M. Dupin, for insulting

War—General of Division Le Roy de St. Arnaud, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of Paris, in the room of General Randon.

Marine—M. Hippolyte Fortoul, member of the National Assembly, in the room of M. de Chasseloup-Laubat.

Finance—M. Blondel, Inspector-General of Finance, in the room of M. Achille Fould.

Agriculture and Commerce — M. Xavier de Casabianca, member of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Buffet.

Public Works — M. Lacrosse, member and Vice-President of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Magne.

Public Instruction and Worship — M. Charles Giraud, member of the Institute, in the room of M. de Crouseilhès.

Justice—M. Corbin, Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal of Bourges, in the room of M. Rouher.

M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, was appointed Prefect of Police, in the room of M. Carlier.

It will be seen that of this Cabinet only three members had seats in the Legislative Assembly. It was composed of men more thoroughly Bonapartists in their views than any which had preceded it. M. Thorigny, the Minister of the Interior, was formerly a Legitimist, but he became Advocate-General of the Paris Court of Appeal under Louis Philippe. After the revolution of 1848, he resumed his original practice at the Lyons bar. M. Casabianca, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was one of Prince Louis Napoleon's most con-

fidential advisers, and personally devoted to him.

The prorogation expired on the 4th of November, when the Assembly again met under the presidency of M. Dupin; and M. de Thorigny, the new Minister of the Interior, immediately communicated the message of the President of the Republic, of which we give the most important passages.

"Gentlemen Representatives,—I come this year as usual to present to you an account of the important events which have been accomplished since my last message.

"I believe, however, I ought to pass with silence the events which, in spite of myself, have produced certain dissensions which will always be to be regretted.

"With the exception of some partial agitation, the public peace has not been troubled; and even at various epochs at which political difficulties were of a kind to weaken the sentiment of public security and to assist apprehensions, the country, by its peaceful attitude, has shown a confidence in the Government, the evidence of which is most pleasing to me.

"It appears, however, imprudent to flatter ourselves with illusions on this appearance of tranquillity. A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth, while these men are not even agreed on persons or things: they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am

rue Rivoli. The impulse soon spread from Paris to the departments, which have devoted considerable sums to works of utility.

"Science and art have received notable encouragement, and the important sums which have been voted for the restoration of various historical monuments have been applied accordingly.

"Two projects demand a prompt solution,—viz., to determine the indemnities due to those citizens who suffered material losses in consequence of the events of February and June; and the second proposition refers to the organization of prison labour.

"There is, moreover, another project of law of which I spoke to you in my last message, and to which I attached the greatest importance,—namely, the assistance to be tendered to the survivors of the armies of the Republic and the Empire.

"Circumstances, over which I have no control, have hitherto prevented the presentation of this project. I trust, however, that you will soon be in a position to give it a favourable reception, for I entreat you not to forget that in all parts of this country there are men covered with scars, who have sacrificed themselves to the defence of the country, and who are now anxiously waiting for you to help them. Their time is short, afflicted as they are by age and distress.

"FINANCES.

"The present situation is as favourable as can be expected, considering the engagements of the past and the uncertainties of the future.

"The accounts of 1849, which have been submitted to you, show

the definitive amount of this calculation. The deficit which it throws on the Treasury does not exceed the quotations of the message of the 12th of November last.

"The decree which shortens by two months the duration of the financial year has been applied to the receipts and to the expenditure of 1850, so that it is in some manner easy to ascertain the total. We are happy to be able to say that a surplus will remain after meeting the propositions of the Committee of the Budget and the Administration.

"The budget of 1850, now preparing, and the definitive results which it will present, will in a great measure depend on the state of the revenue during the last month of the year. Up to this day the collection of impost offers a satisfactory result.

"The direct taxes are being paid with great promptness. They present an improvement even on the favourable situation of last year.

The indirect imposts feel the effect of the want of confidence, without, however, any diminution upon the sum of the receipts anticipated by the budget being as yet produced.

"The loss experienced under some branches of the revenue, especially registration dues, is compensated by the amount of the taxes on consumption—a circumstance which establishes the welfare and employment of the majority.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND WORSHIP.

"The law of the 15th of March, 1850, on primary instruction, has produced the happiest results. The rectorial administration being brought nearer to the establish-

"FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the state of our relations with foreign powers. From all sides we receive assurances of the desire felt to see our difficulties peaceably ended. On our side, a loyal and sincere diplomacy allies itself to all measures which can contribute to assure tranquillity and peace to Europe.

"The more this peace is prolonged, the more tightly are the bonds between the various nations drawn. Prince Albert's vast and liberal idea has contributed to cement their union. The English people have welcomed our countrymen with a noble cordiality, and this competition between the various industries of the world, instead of fomenting jealousies, has only served to heighten the natural respect of the nations.

"At Rome our situation remains the same, and the Holy Father is unceasing in his demonstrations of solicitude for the prosperity of France and the comfort of our soldiers. The work of the organization of the Roman Government proceeds but slowly; nevertheless, a Council of State has been established. The Municipal and Provincial Councils are gradually organizing themselves, and they will serve to form a Consulta whose duty it will be to take a share in the administration of finances. Important legislative reforms follow one after another, and great pains are taken with the creation of an army which would promote the retreat of foreign powers from the territories of the Church.

"The dangers which a year ago threatened the peace of Germany have been dispelled. The Germanic Confederation, as a whole, has returned to the forms and the

rules which prevailed previous to 1848. It attempts to protect itself against new convulsions by carrying out an interior re-organization, to which we ought to remain perfect strangers. We had for a moment reason to fear that the Frankfort Diet might be called upon to discuss a proposition which vastly modified the very essence of the Germanic Confederation, while it tended to expand its limits and to change its destination and European rôle, and which would have shaken the equilibrium which has been consecrated by the general treaties. We thought it our duty to make our representations. England, too, protested. Luckily, the wisdom of the German Government has removed this chance of a complication.

"Switzerland has removed from its territories the greater part of the refugees who abused its hospitality. In supporting that measure we did a service to Switzerland and to its contiguous States.

"RESUMÉ.

"You have just heard a faithful exposition of the situation of the country. As to the past, it offers satisfactory results; nevertheless, a state of general uneasiness tends to increase daily. Everywhere labour grows slack, poverty augments, vested interests are alarmed, and anti-social expectations swell high in proportion as the enfeebled powers of the State approach their term.

"In such a state of things the first care of the Government must be to seek out the means of avoiding the dangers which threaten it, and of insuring the best chances of safety. Already in my last message my words on this subject—I remember it with pride—were

of its colleges, its communities, and works of charity, gradually increased. I seek in vain elsewhere for a system or force able to guarantee to us the preservation and development of such benefits. I see only the gaping gulf of victorious Socialism. My choice is made—I am for authority against revolt, for preservation against destruction, for society against Socialism, for the possible liberty of good against the certain liberty of evil; and in the great struggle between the two forces which divide the world, I think that in acting so I am again on the present occasion, as always, for Catholicism against revolution."

Although by the terms of the decree calling upon the nation to vote on the question of the powers to be conferred on the President the people were restricted to a simple "yes" or "no," many availed themselves of the ballot to express in short and emphatic language their political creed. Thus in many of the boxes were found slips of paper inscribed with sentences like the following:—

"Oui! Vive l'Empereur!" "Oui! Mille et mille fois, Oui!" "Oui! A bas la République!" "Oui! Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" "Oui! pour que Louis Bonaparte soit Empereur!" "Oui! Vive l'Armée!" "Oui! Mort à Cavaignac!" "Non! Mort au Dictateur!" "Non! Vive Henri V.!" "Non! Vive la République!" "Non! A bas l'Armée!" &c. All these tickets were, however, annulled, and the votes of the writers were consequently lost.

The result of the ballot was, that the President received 7,439,219 votes in his favour, and that 640,737 voted against him.

The evening of the 31st of December was appointed by Louis

Napoleon for the reception of the Consultative Commission, to communicate to him officially this report; and accordingly the members then repaired to the Palace of the Elysée, where M. Baroche, as Vice-President of the Commission, announced the number of votes in a complimentary speech, to which Louis Napoleon made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—France has responded to the loyal appeal which I made to her. She has comprehended that I departed from legality only to return to right. Upwards of seven millions of votes have just absolved me, by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France, and perhaps Europe, from years of trouble and anarchy. I thank you for having effectually shown to what an extent that manifestation is national and spontaneous. If I congratulate myself on this immense adhesion it is not from pride, but because it gives me the force to speak and act as becomes the head of a great nation like ours.

"I understand all the grandeur of my new mission, and I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties. But with an upright heart, with the co-operation of all right-minded men, who, like you, will assist me with their intelligence and support me with their patriotism, with the tried devotedness of our valiant army, and with the protection which I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, I hope to render myself worthy of the confidence which the people continue to place in me. I hope to secure the destinies of France by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the democratic instincts of the nation and to the universally expressed desire to have henceforth a strong

in any such scheme. The papers of Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Leflô, and Bèdeau, and of MM. Thiers, Roger du Nord, and the other deputies arrested, were seized without any of them having time or opportunity to destroy a single document, and yet not a solitary line was found to justify the accusation. We may, therefore, dismiss this ground of defence on behalf of Louis Napoleon as wholly untenable.

But, in the next place, it was asserted that the act was one of State necessity; that the Assembly had put itself in a position of factious hostility to the Executive, and that government had in consequence become almost an impossibility in France, owing to the conflict and opposition of the two rival powers. Here, again, the answer is that the assertion is untrue. The conduct of the Chamber was, we may frankly admit, in many instances undignified and unwise. Internal squabbles often disgraced the debates, and party violence was carried to an unseemly length. But wherever freedom of discussion prevails in a popular assembly, there we shall find the strife of party exist. It is so in our own Parliament. It is so in the United States of America; and it seems to be one of the conditions of a constitutional Government that such contests should continually arise. But towards the President the conduct of the Assembly had not been such as for one moment to justify him in destroying that body and extinguishing the liberties of France. The two instances in which during the preceding twelve months they had appeared to act most hostilely against him were—first in January, when, on the motion of M. St. Beuve, they passed

a vote of want of confidence in the Baroche Ministry; and, secondly, in February, when they rejected the Dotation Bill. But if the head of the Executive is justified in overthrowing a Constitution because his Ministry suffer a defeat in Parliament, he is already virtually despotic. If constitutional resistance may be properly met by revolution, such resistance is a mockery, and the Assembly ought at once to proceed to register decrees as its only appropriate function. And with respect to the Dotation Bill it must be remembered, that the salary of the President had been fixed when the Constitution was adopted. It was not as if the Assembly had afterwards attempted to cut down and diminish the amount, which would no doubt have been an act of aggression on their part. They simply determined to adhere to the sum originally fixed as sufficient for the expenses of the Chief of the State, and refused to grant a large extra allowance for what were called *frais de représentation*, in order to enable the President to be more munificent in his largesses and entertainments. And they had good grounds for withholding such an additional supply. They knew that masses of troops at reviews had been regaled with champagne and sausages, in the presence and at the cost of the President, and that, inspired with drunken enthusiasm, the soldiers uttered cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which significantly pointed at the revival of the Imperial régime in the person of Louis Napoleon. The Assembly, therefore, were not likely to loosen the purse-strings, that money might be employed in corrupting the loyalty of the army towards the Republic.

One other pretext has been ad-

CHAPTER X.

PORTUGAL.—*Proclamation of Revolt by the Duke of Saldanha—Letter from him to the Duke of Terceira, explanatory of his Conduct and Views—He in vain tries to induce the Governor of Oporto to declare in his Favour—Disaffection in the Garrison there—Saldanha tries to escape from Portugal—Oporto pronounces for him—His Return and enthusiastic Reception there—Count Thomar takes refuge on board an English Vessel of War—The Queen summons Saldanha to Lisbon—He forms a Ministry, of which he is at the head.*

SPAIN.—*Resignation of the Narvaez Ministry—New Cabinet formed by Bravo Murillo—Accouchement of the Queen of Spain.*

GERMANY.—*Abortive Conferences at Dresden—Final Resolution adopted by the Representatives—Restoration of the old Frankfort Diet—Cabinet Letters from the Emperor of Austria to Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Kübeck, declaring Ministers responsible solely to the Crown.*

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—*Formal Submission of the Duchies—Proclamation of the Stadtholders.* **HANOVER.**—*Death of the King—Proclamation by his Successor George V.*

PORTUGAL.—A sudden and extraordinary change took place this year in the Government of Portugal. It began by an act of insurrection, which at one time threatened to bring about a revolution, but the result was merely a change in the Cabinet. The Duke of Saldanha was the successful hero of the plot, and he became, by an almost unparalleled reverse of fortune, the Prime Minister of Portugal, from being a few days previously an outlawed and fugitive rebel.

Saldanha was bitterly opposed to the Ministry of Count Thomar, and, finding that constitutional means were of no avail, he determined to raise the standard of open revolt, and, relying upon the unpopularity of the Thomar Ministry, bring about a change of policy at

VOL. XCIII.

the cost of a revolution. Early in April, he suddenly took with him a small detachment of troops to Cintra, and there he openly proclaimed his intentions. He soon afterwards quitted Cintra, attended by an inconsiderable force, and reaching Leiria, addressed from that place, on the 11th, a letter to the Duke of Terceira, in which he gave the following explanation of his conduct and views:—

“ Leiria, April 11, 1851.

“ Sir,—A general rising has long been prepared throughout the kingdom against the prevarications, peculations, and continued infractions of the Constitution committed by the Count of Thomar. More than once have I prevented it by representing the possibility of ejecting that ill-omened man

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bably his distinguishing characteristic. In some parts he might fall short of the peculiar force necessary to develop the character to its highest; in others, such was the fitness of his *physique* or his intellect, that he might *make* the part; but in all, the spectator felt certain that the purpose and thought of the author were carefully studied and worked out. Mr. Macready's managements, first of Covent Garden, and subsequently of Drury Lane, were not only remarkable for the elevated spirit that directed them, but they may be said to have commenced a new era for the drama. The great plays of Shakspeare were restored to the stage in their integrity; the smallest characters not less than the greatest were fully cared for; and the costumes and *mise en scène* arranged with an historic correctness and classical taste which left nothing to desire, and which has greatly revived the public taste.

On the 3rd February, Mr. Macready terminated his farewell engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of *Lear*, one of his best parts. On the 26th February he took his farewell benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, in the character of *Macbeth*. The neighbourhood of the theatre was crowded by a tumultuous assemblage; inside the house was filled by a dense crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The performance over, Mr. Macready advanced to make his farewell address; it need not be said that his reception was cordial and enthusiastic to the height. On a subsequent day Mr. Macready received the valedictory compliment of a dinner at the Hall of Commerce, at which the men most renowned in literature, art, science, and social dignity,

were the entertainers; and with this manifestation of kindly feeling the great actor retired to an honoured private life.

28. DEATH FROM STARVATION. — An inquest was held at the Boot, Cromer Street, to inquire into the death of William Barton, engraver, aged 74, who died of starvation. The body, which lay on a heap of rags on the floor of a wretched hovel near Brunswick Square, presented the appearance of a parched and dried-up mummy.

James Broom, shoemaker, who was deeply affected in giving his evidence, said that he lived two doors from the deceased, whom he knew well. Witness saw him last alive three weeks ago in the street. He then appeared weak and ill, and witness having asked him how he was, he replied, "I am starved out; in fact, Broom, I am starving to death." On hearing this witness informed the neighbours of his condition, and the Sisters of Mercy hearing of it visited deceased, and gave him 2s. 6d., with a little nourishment. Witness gave him some bread, and all that he could afford. He also gave the wife, who is half-witted, some children's work to do, to enable her to earn a little. On Tuesday morning she got up early and went to St. Pancras Workhouse, as witness imagined, to seek relief, instead of which it was to ask for a coffin for her husband. On being questioned respecting him, she said that he had died during the night, and that as he lay in a dreadful state she did not like it to be known, and therefore laid him out herself. Deceased and his wife, who had moved in high circles, were reserved, and could not bear the idea of applying for parochial relief. On Saturday Mrs. Barton

vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have suddenly dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. At Marmorice 500 houses were laid prostrate. The town of Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing; and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins—which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labours of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into and blocked up the small port of Ekengik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried, from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated. The survivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, fled for safety on board small craft and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the storehouses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes, and other islands.

This region seems to have been the most severely devastated; for although much damage was done to the towns and villages in the interior, the shocks at Trebizonde and Samsoon, though they caused much alarm, did little injury.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—The Queen's College, Birmingham, has found a munificent benefactor in Dr. Warneford. He has now given an additional sum of 1000*l.* towards

the permanent foundation of a chair for pastoral, as distinguished from dogmatic, theology, in this institution; making a total sum devoted to this purpose of 3400*l.* Dr. Warneford has contributed scarcely less nobly to other endowments of the college—1000*l.* for the chaplaincy of the college; 1000*l.* for the chaplaincy of the hospital; 1000*l.* for the Warneford medical prizes; for the endowment of a resident medical tutor, 1000*l.*; of a warden, 1000*l.*; for divinity lectures to medical students, 1000*l.*; nearly 10,000*l.*

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—The meeting of Parliament produced an unusual number of new writs. The election which caused the greatest interest was that for South Nottinghamshire, vacated by the death of Mr. Bromley. The candidates were the Viscount Newark, the son of Earl Manvers, who was said to represent the great landed proprietors of the district (popularly known as "the dukery"), and Mr. Barrow, "independent," but both "protectionists." The contest was singularly close, the numbers being for

Mr. Barrow . . . 1493

Viscount Newark . . 1482

At Pontefract, vacant by Mr. Martin's elevation to the bench, Mr. Law, a Whig, was returned by a large majority.

At Windsor, Mr. Hatchell, the Irish Attorney-General, was re-elected. The Falkirk burghs returned Mr. Baird, a follower of Sir R. Peel's policy, in place of the Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, rejecting Mr. Loch, a ministerialist. For North Staffordshire, Mr. Smith Child, a conservative, was elected without opposition, *vice* Viscount Brackley, resigned. In Bedfordshire. vacant.

Park, the property of Earl Bathurst, for the purpose of taking game there. They were armed with guns or bludgeons; and it was sworn that Chapman was also armed with a sword. The faces of many of them were blackened, and all of them had round their arms some white rag or ribands. In a cabin in the wood were seven keepers, one of whom was Thomas Booth; and their attention being roused by hearing guns fired in the wood, they divided themselves into two parties; Booth and two others going directly towards the place from which the sounds proceeded. Of the seven keepers Booth was the only man who had a gun, the others having no weapons but sticks. Booth's party went some distance along one of the rides which intersected the wood. Booth was a little in advance: he had his gun under his left arm and a walking-stick in his right hand. At first he saw two men only, one armed with a gun, the other with a stick. They said, "What do you want?" and he heard others cry out, "Hey up, Crab! hey up!" In a moment a large body of men issued from the wood on each side into the riding, and came all round him. Booth at once said, "Bless you, be men: don't kill me. There's too many of you. You may take all the game in the wood, only let me go." The men, however, followed him up, with their guns and sticks raised in the attitude to knock him down. He kept moving back, guarding himself with his stick and gun as well as he could. He received one blow on the head, and then another, which appeared to have been inflicted by Chapman with a sword, and which brought him to the ground. Booth's two

comrades fled before a blow was struck; but the other (Palmer's) party, hearing the noise in the wood, made their way to the spot, and came up just as Booth had been knocked to the ground. As Booth fell, his gun went off and shot one of the poachers named Rhodes. As Palmer came up he heard Booth begging for mercy, and saw the muzzle of a gun pointed at himself. He heard the cap strike, but the gun did not go off. Upon which another of the men took hold of the barrel and pulled it away, saying, "Nay, nay: there's enough of that done." Palmer and his companions succeeded in getting Booth away, and the poachers carried off Rhodes, who died at his own lodgings about 4 o'clock the same morning. Booth had received a clean cut wound about five inches long above and behind the left ear, which had cut through the skull, two pieces of which had to be removed. It was such a wound as could only have been inflicted by a sharp and heavy instrument used with great force. There were also a contused wound on his forehead, a severe fracture of the bones of the left hand, and of one of his legs. For several weeks his life was in the greatest danger, and he will be disabled for life. The different prisoners were not identified by witnesses who saw them in the scene of action; but all of them had admitted their presence in the wood on the night in question, and most of them their presence at the affray. They admitted that Booth's gun went off by accident; and some protested that the lad John Sheppard was not so much to blame as his father (the prisoner William Sheppard), who had made him go; and the boy himself said,

when men who have always conducted themselves as ordinary men, and of sane mind, commit any grievous offence of a sudden, the mere commission of that offence should be taken to be indicative of such an unsoundness of mind as to exempt them from legal responsibility for that act. He would direct the jury, as clear law, that if a man was capable of knowing right from wrong, and was capable of being swayed by those motives which actuate ordinary men—that is to say, fear and hope—the fear of consequences and the hope of escape from punishment, such a man was responsible for his acts. Applying that sound principle to this case, the jury would say whether the deceased came to her death through the wilful and unprovoked violence of the prisoner in the first place, and in the next, whether they thought he was in a state of mind to be made responsible?

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be hanged.

31. MURDER AT WARRINGTON.—*Liverpool*.—Patrick Lyons, 21, and Bridget Lyons, 40, were indicted for having at Warrington, on the 4th of February last, wilfully murdered Margaret Fahy.

Mr. Monk, in stating the case, said he must, in the first place, draw the attention of the jury to the law of evidence, as it affected the two prisoners at the bar. The law was this; should they be satisfied that either of the prisoners struck the deceased the blows which caused her death, and that at the same time the other prisoner was present, consenting to that violence, both would be responsible for the act. The facts of the case were these. The deceased, Margaret

Fahy, at the time the alleged murder was committed, resided with the prisoners in the town of Warrington, where the prisoners kept a lodging-house in Bank Street. The deceased had not resided with them long—not more than a week. During that time a woman named Collins, and a man named Thomas Nucombe, were also lodging with the prisoners. These people were the inmates of the house up to the night of the murder. On this night, the 3rd of February, Nucombe had gone out to a dance, and on his returning home about 10 o'clock, he found himself locked out. This was an unusually early hour for the door to be locked, and he was much surprised at it. Collins, who would be called as a witness, early on the morning of the murder heard the prisoners calling out to the deceased that it was time for her to get up, and shortly afterwards she heard both the prisoners going down stairs talking to each other; in a few minutes after this she heard screams proceeding from a female below, having already seen the deceased go down stairs. These screams alarmed witness, and she got up in order to see what was to do. The female prisoner told her that it was a drunken man, whereon she remarked, "That cry is more like the cry of murder than the cry of a drunken man." The woman Collins then went to bed again, and shortly afterwards the female prisoner went up to Collins, and said she would lie down in bed with her for a short time. She got into bed, and remained there for some time, detaining Collins. The female prisoner had not been in bed long when the noise ceased. After considerable detention, Col-

Ferrand, a violent Protectionist, and Mr. Bethell, the eminent Chancery barrister, and a liberal in politics; the latter was elected, having polled 544 votes to Mr. Ferrand's 518. At Coventry, Mr. Geach defeated Mr. Edward Strutt; both Liberals. In West Somerset, Mr. Gore Langton, a Whig, was returned without opposition. At Boston, the Protectionists gained the victory, returning Mr. Freshfield in the room of the late Whig member, Captain Pelham, by a great majority. In Ireland there have been two elections. At Enniskillen, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., was returned in the room of the Hon. Colonel Cole; at Longford, Mr. More O'Ferrall, in the room of S. W. Blackall, Esq.; and at Cork, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, in the room of Mr. W. Fagan, resigned.

MAY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The pictures exhibited this year are calculated to convey a favourable notion of the English school. The subjects of the works of the higher class are in general well selected, and attempted by the men of most note; and in consequence a general tone of elevation is communicated to the whole collection. Paintings by foreign artists are more numerous than usual, and though they possess much merit, exhibit such confirmed mannerism in treatment, drawing, and colour, as to show the earnestness of the English artists in advantageous contrast.

Among the scriptural subjects are especially noticeable, Herbert's "Young Daniel," a figure from a larger picture, full of the artist's peculiar beauty; Armitage's "Sam-

son grinding in the Prison," and Redgrave's "Flight into Egypt." Of the historic pictures, Maclise's "Caxton's Printing-office in the Almonry" is a work of wonderful composition and expression, and is undoubtedly the *chef-d'œuvre* of the exhibition; Mr. F. M. Browne's "Chaucer reading to Edward III. and his Court," a fine piece of grouping; Cope's "Laurence Saunders, the second Protestant Martyr;" E. M. Ward's "Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple;" and Charles Landseer's "Cromwell reading a letter found in Charles's Cabinet, after Naseby," deserve notice. Of inventive or illustrative paintings, Sir C. Eastlake, the President, exhibits "Ipollita Torelli," a single figure full of beauty and grace; Mulready, "The Music Lesson;" Sir Edwin Landseer, "A Midsummer Night's Dream—Titania and Bottom," an exquisite specimen of the master. Mr. Dyce's "Lear and Fool in the Storm," Leslie's "Falstaff personating the King," and Elmore's "Hotspur and the Fop," are not unworthy the great bard they illustrate. Sir Edwin Landseer sends other pictures, beautiful representations of animal life, "Geneva" (a group of animals); a "Stag on a Mountain Pinnacle," "The Highlander," a sportsman with a slain eagle; and the "Last Run of the Season."

The new school who have dubbed themselves the "Pre-Raphaelites," exhibit their characteristics in great force. Their leader, Millais, sends three pictures, of which "The Woodman's Daughter," and "Mariana at the Moated Grange," with Collins' "Convent Thoughts," may be noted as examples of talent strangely applied.

Of the statuary little need be

The end of the stick, which had been under water, formed a natural fork, and the other end was so placed and bent against the pool dam that it could not fly back. The stick was about seven feet long. There was no road or path-way near that pool, which was called the upper pool; but there was a road over the lower pool dam, about 100 yards off. These pools were about two and a half miles from Church Stretton. When he moved the stick, the child came at once to the top of the water.

The surgeon who made a *post mortem* examination proved that the child was a perfectly healthy one, and that drowning was the cause of death. There was no mark whatever of external injury or internal disease. He was of opinion that the child never rose to the surface after it was first put in till it died; for if it had risen it would have swallowed some water, and none was found in the stomach.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and she was sentenced to death; but the punishment was commuted.

5. DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—*Yorkshire*.—The town of Keighley experienced a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain. In a cottage, called the Old Borhouse, at Hawcliffe Wood, near Keighley, was a man named Blakeborough with his wife and four children, together with other children, not his own. These little ones were all playing at one side of the house, when the lightning struck an ash tree which overhangs the cottage, then pierced through the wall, struck down three of the children, and passed through a window on the

opposite side of the room. One of the children was mortally injured. The child least hurt had an exact representation of the ash tree which the lightning had struck upon its back with the branches and leaves complete, as if it had been burnt on with an iron stamp.

During a thunder-storm in North Nottinghamshire, an elderly man who was pulling apples at Scaftworth was struck dead by the lightning.

— INUNDATION ON THE CONTINENT.—Great storms which occurred in the early part of this month have caused the European rivers flowing westward and southward from the Alpine range to overflow their banks, and inflict extensive injuries to property and life.

In Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, the lowlands remained under water till the ripening crops were destroyed. Much damage has been done to the fortifications of Rastadt; the lower casemates of which are under water. In Baden-Baden the waters rose to within very few feet of the large hall. A newly-built Swiss cottage, inhabited by an English family, was carried away so rapidly that the inhabitants had barely time to save their lives.

In Savoy, the Arve overflowed its banks, and caused a frightful inundation. All the country around Bonneville and Thyez was under water; the potato harvest was entirely spoiled, the corn washed away, and a large number of small farmers ruined.

A letter from Padua states that the storms had destroyed about ten houses and 30 huts at Mestrino and Lissaro, in the province of Padua; Valstragna, in the province of Vicenza, had a similar visitation. Many lives had been lost, and a great

not until a great number of the trophies obtained by the valour of France had been destroyed. The line of flags on the right side of the chapel has in particular suffered, scarcely more remaining of them than the blackened poles. The famous umbrella taken at the battle of Isly from the Emperor of Morocco was among the objects destroyed. The funeral ceremony, which was thus interrupted, could not be resumed in the chapel, but was celebrated outside, after which the body was carried down into the vaults under the chapel. The President of the Republic, on hearing of the disaster, immediately proceeded to the Invalides, giving directions that no military honours should be paid him. He remained on the spot until it was ascertained that the fire was completely extinguished.

12. CONFLAGRATION AT HAVRE. — Shortly after midnight, the *generale* was sounded in the streets of Havre; and it was found that the building-sheds of M. Normand, one of the largest shipbuilders in France, in the suburb of Perrey, were in flames. The fire had broken out in the large block of workshops in the centre of the dock; and the flames, which rose in broad masses, lighted up the horizon. From this centre the flames, favoured by the high combustibility of the materials collected there, extended to the frame on which rested the magnificent steamer *Normandie*, and a schooner yacht in course of construction for M. Caylus. The elegant lines of the steamer and schooner, which the flames enveloped on every side, showed grandly at times through the smoke, and occasionally assumed the most fantastic forms and proportions. Seen from the shore, the two vessels

had the appearance of resting on a sea of fire and being beaten by its waves. Notwithstanding the efforts of the workmen, the flames made short work with the two ships. At the end of an hour the cradle of the *Normandie* was level with the ground, and the vessel, reduced to a mere hulk, lay upon it as upon its bier. Of the once promising schooner there remained but a few smoking embers. From the beginning it was seen that it would be impossible to save these two vessels; all the energies of the workmen were therefore directed with a view to circumscribe as much as possible the ravages of the fire; and this end was partially attained. By much exertion the great workshop situate in the Rue Perrey, and the immense stacks of timber piled in the northern part of the yard, were saved. The loss sustained is estimated at 40,000*l*.

12. BRUTAL CASE OF ARSON. — *Gloucester*. — Adonijah Edward Jordan, 29, was indicted for maliciously setting fire to the dwelling-house of his mother, Mary Jordan, she being therein.

The first witness examined was the mother of the prisoner, 79 years of age, who stated that for some time back she had lived separately from her husband, her house and his being a few hundred yards apart; that on the 8th of March last the prisoner went to the Bath Hospital, in consequence of a disease of the bladder. Previously to this he had lived for the most part in her house, and had not shown any improper conduct towards her. On the 7th of June he returned from the hospital to her house, and was equally well conducted down to Sunday, the 6th of July, sleeping on the only bed she had.

warr; Mr. Charles Floyd, cousin of Sir Robert Peel; Mr. Phillips, of Christchurch College, Oxford; and Mr. Albert Smith, the well-known writer. The party left Chamouny at 7.30 in the morning of the 12th, accompanied by sixteen guides, and almost as many porters, well stocked with provisions, &c. After crossing the Glacier de Bossons, the travellers arrived at the Grands Mulets rocks, above the level of the perpetual snow (where it had been arranged they should sleep), at 4.15 P.M. "Here," says Mr. Smith, "we made our bivouac, having brought up wood for a fire; and on this spot we remained until midnight, when we again set off on our journey, proceeding by the aid of lanterns, as the moon was not up. At 4.0 on Wednesday morning we reached the Grand Plateau, the scene of the fatal catastrophe in 1820, when Dr. Hamel's exploring party were swept away by an avalanche; and finally, after a great deal of fatigue and hazard, we all got safely to the summit at 9.30 A.M., at which time there was not a cloud to destroy the wondrous view. Mont Blanc had never been before invaded by such a large party. The return was accomplished in much less time; but the danger was considerably increased by an unexpected thaw on the glacier below the Grands Mulets. However, the whole party returned to Chamouny at 6.30 on Wednesday evening; where we were welcomed with guns, illuminations, bouquets, and every kind of demonstration that the inhabitants, who had watched us all the way with telescopes, could command." The difficulties and dangers of the ascent proved to have been by no means exaggerated;

but the state of the snow seems to have been particularly favourable. The party were dreadfully fatigued and sun-burned, and had very blood-shot eyes.

The second ascent was made on the same day, from the same place, by Mr. Vansittart. There is an unaccountable reserve as to the motives for the separation, and neither mentions the other, although they slept on the Grands Mulets together, and were on the summit at the same time. Mr. Vansittart took with him no more than three guides and one porter, and followed the route of the larger party at two hours' distance. Mr. Vansittart suffered greatly from fatigue, and had nearly lost his life from refusing to be tied to the rope; the faces of two of the guides became black, that of the other quite white.

These are the 25th and 26th ascents of this mountain — the first having been accomplished in 1787.

SALE OF M. DONNADIEU'S AUTOGRAPHS.—The very valuable collection of autographs of the late M. Donnadieu has been sold by auction. The sale occupied five days, and some of the more curious brought large prices; the whole collection, 1600*l*. The original contract of marriage between Charles the First and the Infanta of Spain, 51*l*. 9*s*.; the original attestation of the marriage of James the Second with Anne Hyde, 29*l*.; the original warrant to the Lord Mayor of London to proclaim Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector, 28*l*.; a warrant with the monogram of Richard the Third, 25*l*. 10*s*.; the Duke of Monmouth's letter, begging Lord Rochester's intercession for his life, 21*l*.; a Privy Council warrant

apartments of which were decorated with unrivalled magnificence for the reception of 5000 guests. The President, and all the worthies of the French Court and capital, were among those present. Altogether the ball was by far the most magnificent of the hospitalities so liberally provided.

On Wednesday a sham battle took place between two corps d'armée, one in position on the right and the other on the left bank of the Seine. The manœuvres consisted in an attack made by the army on the left, which crossed the river and was repulsed; both corps uniting on the Champs de Mars, and defiling before the President. This was the last grand scene of these unparalleled fêtes, which will leave a deep impression on the Parisian mind, and on those who were so magnificently received.

On the following day the Lord Mayor rested from the fatigues of public pleasure; but paid a special visit to the President, whose reception was cordial.

On Friday his Lordship waited on the Municipality at the Hôtel-de-Ville, and publicly returned them thanks for the cordial hospitality shown both to himself and his countrymen. His Lordship set out on his return to London in the afternoon.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT. — At Downpatrick the Hon. C. S. Hardinge was elected in the room of Mr. R. Kerr, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

At Limerick, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey was returned in the room of Mr. John O'Connell, resigned. The circumstances of this election—viz., the conversion

of the Duke of Norfolk to the Protestant form of faith, the consequent resignation of the family borough by the noble Earl, and his election for an Irish borough, though an Englishman, by the interest of the priesthood—created great interest.

SEPTEMBER.

CONVERSION OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—It has been for some time known that the head of the great Catholic house of Howard has inclined to the Protestant communion. The conversion of his Grace from the faith of Rome is now publicly announced. The coincidence of this event with the recent pretensions of the Pope to universal sway, and to spiritual supremacy in these realms, renders the secession of so noble a convert a matter worthy of note in the history of the times. This conversion, it is well known, does not extend to the heir to the dukedom, whose resignation of his seat for the family borough, and energetic resistance to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, show him a firm adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

1. COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT KINGSWOOD.—A sad accident happened at the Deep Pit Colliery, Kingswood, near Bristol, by which one man was killed outright, and six others dreadfully injured—two probably mortally.

About 2.30 p.m., in pursuance of the usual routine of work, "a turn" of nine men were being hauled up the main shaft. They were drawn up in safety as far as "the stage," their accustomed landing-place, at the mouth of the shaft, when just at that criti-

affected her mind. Her husband believed her to be "partly insane," though he had not expected her to do "any rash act." The husband is an industrious man; the couple were much attached to each other, and the mother was fond of her child. The evidence proved clearly that she had killed herself and child, and that she was not in a responsible state at the time.

Early in November, Mrs. Blake-man, the young wife of a music-printer of Greek Street, Soho, destroyed her infant and herself with a carving-knife. She had been much indisposed since her confinement; a nurse was attending her, but during the nurse's temporary absence the young woman, in a fit of mania, committed the double slaughter.

On November 15th a similar tragedy occurred. Sarah Turpin, a single woman, was some months since discharged from her place of housemaid in an hotel at Blackheath, on the discovery that she was pregnant. At her lodgings, near Tottenham Court Road, her infant was discovered with its throat cut, dead on the floor; and next day the body of the mother was found in the Serpentine, with a gash in the throat. Her conversation lately had been flighty; and the surgeon who made a *post-mortem* examination of the corpse, believed her brain to have been affected by disease. Appearances on the bank of the Serpentine make it probable that the woman walked into the water, and then cut her throat, fell down, and was drowned.

In all these cases the coroners' juries returned verdicts of "Wilful murder" against the mothers as regarded the deaths of the chil-

dren, and of "Temporary insanity" as to their own deaths.

16. BURGLARY AND VIOLENCE IN HEREFORDSHIRE.—A burglary resembling those at Oldbury and elsewhere, in the evident determination of the robbers to sacrifice life in case of resistance, was committed on the premises of Miss Morris, a maiden lady, residing in the parish of Weston Beggard, in Herefordshire. The house is close to the high road, and is surrounded by cottages.

About 8 o'clock in the morning Miss Morris's house was entered by three men through the parlour window. In the parlour was a bureau desk, with green baize on the top, in which the china and silver plate were kept. They cut the baize away, and took from it half-a-dozen silver spoons, and out of one of the drawers they took a purse containing 3*l.* in gold and halferowns.

Up to this time the inmates (Miss Morris and a servant man) had not heard anything of the robbers. The three men then proceeded up stairs, and two of them entered Miss Morris's bedroom, when she awoke and discovered the men at her bedside, with their faces either blackened or covered with crape, and one of them with a large bludgeon in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. The other fellow rushed upon her before she could scream, threw a sheet over her face, pressed down on her chest, and threatened to murder her if she made any noise or in any way resisted. In the room was a table, having on it a piece of furniture with three drawers in it. Two of these they succeeded in taking out, and these they left on the table, having taken out what they found of value. The

seeing his wife and son on the back of the deck, abandoned his own chance of preservation to hasten to them. This enabled the Englishman to seize the rope and let himself into the boat. At the moment at which he entered it, the sailors perceived that the steamer was just on the point of sinking; and, fearing to be swamped in the movement of the water, they rowed hastily off. They had scarcely got 30 yards away when the *Ville de Grasse* disappeared. When the boat reached the *Ville de Marseilles*, all the persons rushed at once to the side to climb on board; and this would have caused the boat to upset if the Englishman had not seized a rope and held it. Among the passengers of the *Ville de Grasse* was a French captain, who rendered valuable assistance in saving the passengers. Captain Combes, however, displayed extraordinary zeal, firmness, and intelligence. At one moment he was surrounded by his crew and passengers, who called on him to run his vessel on some rocks which were near, but he refused, and two hours later was able to cast anchor in the roadstead of Hyères, where he made repairs which enabled him to arrive in the port of Marseilles, notwithstanding his vessel leaked so much that the passengers had to assist the crew at the pumps. The *Nantes et Bordeaux*, which was near the spot at the time of the accident, picked up several of the shipwrecked persons, who were most kindly treated by the captain. Several persons have perished, but the precise number has not yet been ascertained. The body of the son of the poor German mentioned above was seen floating on the water. Two ladies who were taken on board the *Ville de Mar-*

seilles, died immediately after from terror and emotion. The captain of the *Ville de Grasse* has, it is said, arrived at Cannes. This vessel, in addition to a cargo of merchandise, had 35,000*f.* in specie. Nothing was insured."

18. DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, the last surviving son of King George the Third, died at Hanover, in the ancient German palace of his race, in the 81st year of his age. By Her Majesty's command the Court went into full mourning for her deceased uncle, from Sunday the 23rd to Sunday the 30th of November, and thence until Sunday, December 7th, into half-mourning. The Earl Marshal issued a notification from the Heralds' Office, that all persons were expected to put themselves into mourning for ten days, commencing with Sunday, the 23rd of November.

The intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover was received in London on the day of the event, by the wonderful agency of the lines of electric telegraphs.

19. SALE OF THE COTTINGHAM MUSEUM.—The valuable and interesting collection of architectural sculptures and casts, and other articles of taste, forming the museum of the late Mr. Cottingham, the architect, was dispersed by auction in an eleven days' sale. Unfortunately for the interests of art, no individual or society could be found to purchase it entire. The lots were 2205 in number, and the whole produced the inadequate sum of 200*l.* The bust of Shakspeare, moulded by Mr. Cottingham from the monument at Stratford, brought 5*l.*; a pair of enamelled fire-dogs, formerly be-

mass of children—eight feet square and about twelve feet in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand and took possession of the premises as well as they could, and commenced the work of handing out the children from their perilous position. Those who were on the top, were, of course, but slightly injured, but as soon as these had been removed the most heartrending spectacle presented itself. Many of the dead, dying, and wounded were taken to the station-house, where the entire lodging room of the policemen was turned into a hospital, and their beds all used as couches for dead bodies of injured children. Nearly 100 families either mourned the loss of children, or watched anxiously over the forms of the wounded."

A subsequent account states that 52 children were killed, and 75 more or less injured.

21. SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The underwriters have received intelligence from Liverpool of the loss, at an early hour of the morning, of the fine bark *Emma*, Captain Steere, from Newfoundland, for that port, together with the captain, second officer, and all the crew (eleven in number), and a Liverpool pilot, who was conducting the ship into port. The only person saved was the chief officer, and his safety is to be attributed to his having lashed himself to the rigging, from which perilous situation he was rescued about daylight.

The *Emma* got ashore on the spit of Burbo-bank, about eight miles from Liverpool, shortly before 12 o'clock at night, and after she had been ashore a short time a violent squall from the northward sprang up, which caused a very

heavy sea to break over the bark. In a few minutes afterwards she heeled over on her side, and all on board, with the exception of the mate, were washed overboard.

22. FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION AT WEEDON.—A fatal collision of railway trains happened at the Weedon Station on the North-Western Railway, in the afternoon. An up cattle-train which should have arrived at Weedon by 12.30 P.M., reached that station only at 3.40 P.M. It was unable to come beyond Weedon, from the weakness of its engine. Immediately after it came a coal-train. The delay of these trains, while an engine was summoned up from Rugby to help the cattle-train, brought due the Liverpool train, which leaves Rugby at 4 P.M. This train came up punctually at 4.29, and was stopped outside the station. At last the cattle-train was sent off, the coal-train was being shunted out of the way for the passenger-train to resume its journey, and the passenger-train was discharging its passengers at the platform, when, at 4.37, a fourth train ran up from Rugby, and smashed the rearmost carriages of the halted passenger-train. At least sixteen passengers were hurt more or less. Mr. James Currie, gardener, of Upper Clapton, sustained such injuries on the skull that he died on Monday; a labourer's legs were crushed, and he was for some time in danger; Colonel Douglas Pennant and his lady were seriously bruised. Captain Huish, the manager of the line, and Mr. Bruyeres, the traffic superintendent, were in the train, and were badly hurt.

A coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Currie was commenced on Tuesday. It was proved that the train which caused the injury was

the condition of the child. There were sixteen bruises, some of them old and some of them recent ones, upon different parts of its person. The right arm and left leg were fractured, and there was a very severe contused wound under the left eye, and the head and face were covered with bruises. All these injuries were of a nature likely to be occasioned by the child being held by the legs and dashed against the ground. There was a quantity of extravasated blood upon the brain, and this was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Cooper then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and endeavoured to induce them to come to a conclusion that they might charitably say, by their verdict, that the prisoner was in such a condition of mind at the time he committed the act that he hardly knew the consequences of what he was doing; and that upon that ground they might acquit him of the dreadful crime of murder, and convict him of manslaughter only.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of murder; but they, at the same time, strongly recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he was at the time in a state of intoxication, and that if the woman Reynolds had been at home on the night in question the occurrence would not have taken place.

Mr. Justice Maule sentenced the prisoner to death, promising to forward the recommendation of the jury to the proper quarter, but holding out no hope of mercy. The sentence was, nevertheless, commuted.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—At Bradford, vacant by the decease of Mr. Busfield, Mr. R. Milligan was elected without opposition;

and in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, in the room of Mr. Broadley, deceased.

DECEMBER.

1. **FRAUDS ON THE TRUTH.**—*The Queen v. Alleyne and others.*—This extraordinary case, which occupied two entire days, was on an indictment charging Holder Alleyne, M'Geachy Alleyne, and T. D. B. D'Arcy Alleyne for conspiracy to defraud Robert Blair Kennedy, and to obtain from him the sum of 7800*l.* by false pretences. The whole of the parties concerned were within the last few years officers in Her Majesty's service. Kennedy is the son of Colonel Kennedy, and the nephew of Sir R. Blair; he was educated at Sandhurst, and was there a fellow student with M'Geachy Alleyne. Both these young men obtained commissions in the 80th Regiment of Foot, and joined their corps at Montreal, in Canada, somewhere about 1848. Holder Alleyne was a lieutenant in the 2nd Light Infantry, also in Canada during 1848; and was introduced to Kennedy by M'Geachy Alleyne. D'Arcy Alleyne was also an officer in the 89th. While in Canada the young men all gambled, betted, and lived much beyond their income. Kennedy had good expectations. They had all returned to England in 1846. Towards the end of 1846, Holder Alleyne made a bet with Kennedy, that a certain mare of his should trot half a mile while a horse of Kennedy's galloped three-quarters of a mile. Holder Alleyne stated that he had picked her up at a dealer's, and that she

was an English mare of extraordinary mark. By skilful management Kennedy was at last induced to make the following bets against this mare:—

"The bet that was made was 100*l.* that the mare could not trot 12 miles within the hour, 200*l.* that she could not trot 13 miles, 400*l.* that she could not trot 14 miles, 800*l.* that she could not trot 15 miles, 1600*l.* that she could not trot 16 miles, 3200*l.* that she could not trot 17 miles, 500*l.* that she could not trot 14 miles, and 500*l.* that she could not trot 15 miles within the hour; total, 7300*l.* The match was to come off on or before the 1st of January, 1847. Holder Alleyne was to name time and place, and give me one week's notice, and he might withdraw from the bet on payment of a forfeit of 500*l.* No forfeit was named for me to pay."

At the time Kennedy made this bet he had never seen the mare, and only took her qualities on Holder Alleyne's representation. He afterwards saw her; she was of no particular promise in looks; her name was "Pigeon." In December, Kennedy received notice to be ready with his money, as "Pigeon" was fit for the match. But just on the eve of the match M'Geachy and D'Arcy Alleyne made such strong representations that the mare was able to do more than she was backed to do, and urged a compromise so strongly, that at last Kennedy consented to pay the 7300*l.* down, and, as an offset, to become half owner of the horse. The money was therefore paid. About this time Kennedy was obliged to leave the army, and, after a time, his uncle obtained him an East India cadet-

ship. He went to India. On his return he completed an investigation into what he suspected had been a fraud on himself in these transactions, and the result was the present indictment. It turned out that the English mare "Pigeon" was no other than a celebrated American trotting mare "Fanny Jenks," who had performed 100 miles in ten hours, and could cover 19 miles in the hour. It further turned out that in December, 1846, she had suddenly fallen lame, so as to be totally unfit to run a match; that the compromise urged by M'Geachy and D'Arcy Alleyne was a scheme to save the loss of the wager through the mare's lameness; and that the money was divided between the three Alleynes—and a reverend brother of theirs, Joseph, who was not included in the indictment. The whole of these facts were fully proved. The chief witnesses were the prosecutor Kennedy—whose extraordinary perspicuity and prompt ability in the witness-box was marvellously contrasted with the trusting simplicity he had shown in the transactions out of which the case arose—and Ignatius Francis Coyle, who was lately convicted of a bill fraud on M'Geachy Alleyne, and is now enduring his sentence in Newgate (see the extraordinary particulars of his trial, October 29). Coyle was a gambler, who was once the "intimate friend" of Holder Alleyne, who had imparted to him the whole scheme of fraud in confidence, and to prevent or damage whose evidence the indictment and conviction were obtained on the prosecution of his *quondam* associate. The Alleynes having quitted the army and the turf were now en-

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then forced into the cases by a gutta-percha stick. It was stated by the proprietor, Mr. Callow, that "violent friction would cause the mixture to explode;" "it might be rubbed on a board with a knife, but until the latter became hot it would not explode; it would not explode even between iron, unless there was grit." "A man walking over it on the floor might cause it to explode the same as a lucifer-match. It would explode by heat at 435° , but not at 430° . The only possible explosion to be apprehended during filling or mixing is from grit." It is incredible that, with this perfect knowledge of the dangerous nature of the compound (of which there were three or four bushels in the room), Mr. Callow should have allowed his manufacture to be carried on with such perfect want of caution. The floor of the filling-house was of coarse gravel, covered with sifted gravel; the men were not provided with list shoes or wooden shoes, as in all gunpowder works, but wore their ordinary heavy shoes studded with nails! When filled, the cartridges were closed by dipping the ends of them into a pot of boiling glue! The glue-pot was heated at a fire in another building; but it was shown that a few days before the explosion the boy had brought in the pot with the bottom on fire, and that it was placed on the table among the workmen!—that a few minutes before the explosion, when the pot was heating, it was observed that something on the handle was in a flame; this was put out; but it was considered that quite enough, almost superfluous, caution was taken, if the bottom of the pot was wiped with damp straw before it was taken into the filling-

VOL. XCIII.

house, and was then put down on the gravel floor. This would seem quite sufficient to account for the catastrophe; but such was the dangerous nature of the compound that the following trifling supposition was given as a second sufficient explanation. The women employed had been guilty of "harumscarum" conduct, and they were forbidden to approach that side of the room where the men were at work—in particular, they were forbidden to attempt to fill the cases. A few minutes before the explosion, one of them had been "labelling" the cases in the filling-room by means of glue; she declared that "it was her birthday, and that she should like to put a little of the powder in some of the cases," and was permitted to do so. Mr. Callow declared that "it would be perfect madness for any one to attempt to fill the cases with such hands as Mr. Goodeve must have had, covered with glue and resin!"

The jury found the explosion to be accidental, but added severe comments on the gross carelessness of Mr. Callow.

2. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The astonishment of the public was excited to the highest point by the announcement of a new French Revolution. The terms in which the information was conveyed are these:—

"PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

"DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

"(By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

"*Paris*, Tuesday Morning.

"Paris is in a state of siege.

"The President re-establishes

O

advance. The share market suffered greatly; the shares of the best English lines falling 6*l.* or 8*l.* per share.

WIFE MURDER.—At the present sessions and assizes there have been tried numerous cases of the brutal murder of the wife by the husband, or of manslaughters only technically differing from murders, or of assaults equal in atrocity to either, though just stopping short of death. The public attention was very forcibly drawn to the prevalence of this inhuman class of crime, and much indignation was expressed by thoughtful writers at the inequality, not to say inadequacy, of the punishments awarded.

At the Middlesex Sessions John Stevens was indicted for having committed a violent assault upon his wife.

The prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of the defendant, and that they lived in King Street, Spitalfields. About five weeks since, when she had been two days without food, she besought him to give her some, when he replied that were she to stop there seven years he would not provide her with any, and then he knocked her down by a blow on the face. Her husband then picked up his picking rod, an instrument used by weavers, having spikes at either end, with which he beat her about the head, and then jumped upon her when she was lying on the ground. After lying there for some time she managed to get up, and then contrived to crawl behind the bed to protect herself from any further ill-treatment, but the defendant took off one of his boots, which had an iron heel on, and threw it at her. She raised her hand to guard her face, when the heel of the boot struck one of her

fingers and laid it open. It bled very much; she fell to the floor from exhaustion and loss of blood, and she lay there, as nearly as she could tell, about two hours. When she recovered she found herself in the same place, and the defendant was still there. She recollected him saying that if she lay there for seven years he would not help her up, and would take good care that nobody else did. At that time he had a hammer in his hand. He walked over her several times. She managed to crawl on to the bed, and lay there till the next day. He commenced beating her on the Wednesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. She lay on the bed till Thursday morning, when Mrs. Maddox came to her, gave her some bread, and assisted her down stairs to her place, and afterwards took her to the Bethnal-Green Union.

The defence was ill-conduct on the part of the wife. Verdict, "Guilty;" sentence, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the same session, Edward Clarke, aged 28, a tailor, was indicted, charged with having unlawfully and maliciously assaulted Maria Susannah, his wife.

The prosecutrix said that she was the wife of the defendant, and resided at No. 30, Stephen Street, Rathbone Place, and that on the night of the 21st of November (Friday), she had returned home at about half-past 11 o'clock, having been to the theatre with her brother. Upon her arrival at home she said she should like to have some porter, whereupon her husband remarked, "that she had had enough already, and should have no more." The prosecutrix said, "she had not had anything to drink," and, on her making this statement, her husband struck her a violent blow

shed equal to the worst times of anarchy.

Another gentleman, Mr. Chambré, was assassinated in the beginning of January.

8. DEVASTATIONS IN SICILY.—Intelligence has been received that the island of Sicily has been swept by two enormous waterspouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the waterspouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep, were raised up into the vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamare, near Stabia, they destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons had been destroyed by the terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property; the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

— FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT FISKERTON.—A terrible calamity occurred at Fiskerton, a small village on the left bank of the Trent, six miles from Newark, by which five individuals lost their lives.

A fire, from some unexplained cause, broke out in a mill standing

on a small stream near its junction with the Trent. It was five stories high, and, being built of light wood and very dry, the flames spread rapidly. Messengers were sent to Southwell for engines, and in the meanwhile the labourers and neighbours were active in rescuing sacks of wheat and flour from the burning premises, of which they contained upwards of 50 quarters. They had not been thus engaged more than half an hour before the floor fell in, and directly afterwards every floor together, to the basement, without the slightest warning. By this disaster five men were unfortunately overwhelmed, and perished either by burning or suffocation. Others were seriously burnt.

15. SINGULAR DEATH OF A ROBBER.—Two thieves were caught in the act of carrying off a heavy load of copper and copper nails from a warehouse at Muntz's metal wharf, on the banks of the Regent's Canal, Limehouse. The warehouse had been broken into on the preceding Saturday night, and the property removed to a corner of the wharf and covered over with drain-pipes. Policemen watched for the return of the thieves all the day and night of Sunday, and rushed out upon two of them on Monday morning. One of them leaped into the canal; the other fought desperately, and was overpowered with great difficulty. It was found that he was William Nixon, a well-known burglar, only nineteen years old. The fate of the other thief is a mystery; he sank in the canal and did not rise again, and his body has not yet been found.

16. THE REMAINS OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—In the account of the funeral of the

MARRIAGES.

1851

JANUARY

1. Edward Rigby, esq., M.D., of Berkeley-square, to Marianne, daughter of R. D. Darbishire, esq., of Manchester.
2. At Romford, the Rev James Charles Blomfield, rector of Lamerton, Oxon, to Mary Louisa, daughter of the late H. Tweed, esq., Romford Lodge.
- At Beckenham, the Rev. G. R. Winter, to Augusta Smith, daughter of E. Lawford, esq., of Eden Park.
- At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Beckford Bevan, esq., to Louisa Sophia, daughter of the late Captain Hoffman, R.N.

At St. Mary's, Marylebone, John Charles Hawker, esq., of Rock, Devon, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of Arthur Stormont Murray, esq., Captain Rifle Brigade.

- At Maseborough, Charles Weld, esq., to Mary daughter of the late T. D. Bland, esq., Kippax Park, Yorks.

- At St. John's, Guernsey, Herbert Taylor M'Crea, esq., 94th Regt., to Elizabeth Dobree, only daughter of the late John Carey, esq., of Castle Carey, Guernsey.

13. At Bombay, Captain A. C. Poora, Madras Artillery, to Anna Maria, daughter of John Gurney Fry, esq., of Hale End, Essex.

14. At St. John's, Cambridge-square, Walter Boyd, esq., late of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Delia, daughter of John Robert Pitts, esq., of Ryde, I. W.

- At Marham, Aubrey John Dean Paul, esq., to Laura, daughter of Sir John L. L. Kaye, bart.

MARRIAGES.

20. At Dover, Colonel Tylden, R.E., to Mary, widow of Captain J. H. Baldwin.

— At Ardington, Berks, the Rev. F. E. Lott, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ Church.

22. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, and at the Chapel of the French Embassy, the Duca Filippo Laute Montefeltro, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir John Murray, of Blackbarony, in Scotland.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, Mademoiselle Cecile Drummond de Melfort, daughter of the late Comte Edward and of the Comtesse E. de Melfort, to Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B. and K.C.H.

25. At South Cove, Suffolk, Clement Chevallier, esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Captain Harmer, R.N.

— And Charles James Barrow, esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Captain Harmer, R.N.

— At Dundee, John Havilland Utermarck, esq., H. M. Solicitor-General for Guernsey, to Helena Douglas, daughter of the late John Guthrie, esq., of Guthrie.

— At Agra, Francis Boyle Pearson, esq., Registrar of the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlutt, to Caroline Charlotte, daughter of Major Campbell of Kinlock.

26. At St. George's, Hanovers-square, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart., to Helena, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons.

— At Exmouth, Charles Castleman, esq., of St. Ives' House, Hants, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Hussey, esq., of Lyme.

27. At Dowlish Wake, Crewe Alston, esq., of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Speke.

— At St. Martin's Church, Berdmore Compton, esq., to Agnes Priscilla, daughter of Andrew Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond.

— At St. James's Church, Emsworth, Hants, the Rev. George K. Edwards, of Brandsby, Yorks., to Catherine Lindsey Wemyss, daughter of the late General Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle.

— The Earl of Howth to Henrietta Elizabeth Digby, daughter of Peter Barfoot, esq., of Midlington, Hants, and Landenstown, Kildare.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev.

T. W. Mason, M.A., to Ellen, daughter of Lieut.-General Armstrong, Green Park, Bath.

27. At Littleham, Thomas Maitland Snow, esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late J. P. Nathan, esq., of Jamaica.

— At Broughton, Staffordshire, the Rev. Arch. Paris, to Caroline, daughter of Sir H. D. Broughton, bart.

— At Tralee, Wm. Hamilton Rowan, esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, to Susan Morony, daughter of G. T. Hare, esq.

— At Boldon, the Rev. Arthur Shadwell, son of the late Vice-Chancellor, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Collinson.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James R. Wyatt, esq., of Heathfield, to Emily, daughter of Christopher Hodgson, esq., of Dean's Yard.

28. At Borris, Carlow, Captain Middleton, R.A., to Harriet Margaret, daughter of Lady Harriet and the late Thomas Kavanagh, esq.

— At Dublin, Henry Maddocks, esq., to Anna Frances, daughter of Arthur O'Brien Bernard, esq., of Carlow, and Mount Bernard, Isle of Man.

— At Bombay, Captain H. W. Evans, 9th Bombay Regt., to Caroline Leonora, daughter of the late John Penrice, esq., of Wilton House, Norfolk.

MARCH.

1. At Tiverton, the Rev. Arthur H. Hoamer, to Ellen Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major-General C. S. Fagan, C.B.

— At Wareham, Samuel Taylor Gwynn, esq., of Burnham, Essex, to Eliza, daughter of the late George Smith, esq., and sister to the Bishop of Victoria.

— At St. Andrews, Jamaica, Henry John Kemble, esq., to Isabella, daughter of the late W. J. Stevenson, esq., Receiver-General of that island.

3. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Loftus Algernon Abraham Tottenham, esq., of Glenade, nephew to the Earl of Erne, to Constance Marian, daughter of the late Newton Wigney, esq., M.P.

— At Esher, Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, esq., to Louisa Maria, daughter of J. W. Spicer, esq., of Esher Place.

4. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles Paul, to Gertrude, daughter of the late John Cossina, esq., and the Hon. Elizabeth Susannah Cossina.

DEATHS.—JULY.

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1. In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 48, the Rev. Frederick Vernon Lockwood, Canon of Canterbury and Vicar of Minster, in Thanet, formerly chaplain to the House of Commons, and in acknowledgment of that service nominated by the Queen to a prebendal stall at Canterbury, in 1838. He married, July 21, 1840, his cousin Mary Isabella, eldest surviving daughter of the Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and grand-daughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.

— At Bath, Major Samuel Hood Wheler Richards, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

— At his apartments in Davies-street, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, esq. Though few names have acquired a greater degree of scandalous notoriety than that of this person, there was little remarkable about him beyond his pedigree and his wealth. His paternal grandfather was a Scotchman, a native of the town of Aberdeen, and his grandfather, on the mother's side, an Alsatian Frenchman, a native of the city of Strasburgh. Both paternal and maternal grandmothers were Indian Mahomedan concubines of their respective lords. The history of the maternal grandfather alone is remarkable. He was a French adventurer named Gaultier Reignard, originally a private in the company of Switzers in the British service at Calcutta, from which he deserted to the Nabob of Oude, and who for his sullen look went with his countrymen under the name of Sombre, or "the gloomy." Reignard engaged in the service of Meer Cassim, Nabob of Bengal, when he was concerned in hostilities with the English. In revenge for the capture of one of his fortresses, the Nabob resolved on the massacre of his English prisoners, and accordingly put, it is supposed, about 200 to death. "He found," says one of our Indian historians, "a fit instrument in a renegade Frenchman of the name of Sumroo" (which was the Indian pronunciation of the name). He ought to have added that all the Indian chiefs had refused to perform the part of executioner-in-chief. This happened in October, 1763; and a month later, Patna, where the massacre took place,

was stormed and taken by the English. Reignard of course fled, to escape being hung or shot; and being a man of courage and enterprise, he, in due time, succeeded in establishing for himself an independent principality in the north-western part of India, at Surdhana, some 30 miles from Delhi. This was not a difficult achievement at the moment, which was that of the dissolution of the Mogul Empire. Reignard fell in love with a Cashmerian dancing girl, married her, and made a Roman Catholic of her. This was the celebrated Begum Sumroo. The Begum had no children by Reignard; he had, however, by a Mahomedan concubine, a daughter, which was adopted by the Begum as her own child, according to the laws and customs of the East. This daughter the Begum married to Mr. Dyce, the half-caste son of Capt. Dyce, of the Indian army, and the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo or Sombre was the fruit of the marriage. The Begum succeeded her husband in the principality, and administered it with great skill for near half a century. In 1803 she fought against the Duke of Wellington, at Assaye, as an auxiliary of the Mahratta Chief Scindiah, and, after the defeat, she fled to Northern Hindustan, and made her peace with the Marquis of Wellesley; entering into a treaty with him by which her principality, on her demise, should lapse to the British Government, her personal property being left at her own disposal. Mr. Dyce, her adopted son, was to have been her heir, and he commanded her army; but in her extreme old age she detected him in an intrigue, imprisoned and disinherited him, substituting his son in his room; and thus the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo became the inheritor of a French nickname and of half a million sterling, which was paid over to him from the Anglo-Indian Exchequer, where it had been deposited. He appeared in this country about a dozen years ago, bringing with him a reputation of almost fabulous wealth, and of being thoroughly Oriental in education, customs of life, and manners of thought. His arrival attracted much notice. He became one of the fêted lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1840, the Hon. Mary Ann Jervis, daughter of the Viscount St. Vincent. A separation soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this ill-

— At Woolwich, aged 80, Christian, widow of Dr Peter Reid, of Edinburgh, and eldest daughter of Hugo Arnot, esq., of Balgownie, Advocate.

16. At Halsey Lodge, near Exeter, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. Thomas Locke Lewis, Royal Engineers.

— At Carlisle, aged 54, James Steel, esq., editor and proprietor of the "Carlisle Journal."

17. At Egham, Cheshire, Pincke Lee, esq., eldest son of the late Henry Pincke Lee, esq., of Woolley Lodge, Berks.

— At Bath, aged 86, General Paul Anderson, C.B. and K.C., Colonel of the 78th Highlanders. He was the second son of James Anderson, esq., of Grace Dieu, co. Waterford. Having entered the army he served in the 61st Regiment, of which Sir John Moore was a major. A friendship then commenced between them, which continued without interruption until Anderson buried the corpse of his commander on the ramparts of Corunna. Sir John Moore, as he rose in the service, had Anderson constantly on his staff. In 1792 he sailed with the 51st to Gibraltar, and thence, in 1794, to Corsica, where he took part in the siege of Calvi, and the other operations by which the island was reduced. In 1796 the 51st went to the West Indies, and Sir John Moore, then Brigadier-General, appointed Anderson his brigade-major. He was present in the night attack on the heights of Mornes Chabot, in St. Lucia, in which he received a severe wound from the bursting of a shell, which long detained him from active service. In 1797 he saved the life of Moore, by his attention to him when attacked with yellow fever in St. Lucia. In 1798 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

1800 or March, 1801, when in the same boat with Moore, when his division forced the landing in Aboukir Bay. In the battle of Alexandria he was shot through the right arm, and he never again recovered the perfect use of it. Being then for a time disabled, he returned to England, where he was employed in the recruiting service. In 1806 he accompanied Sir John Moore to Bally, and in 1808 to Sweden, and afterwards to Portugal, and served during the whole of the campaign which terminated in the battle of Corunna and the death of his friend. In 1810 he was in the expedition to Finishing; and on that occasion, with a company of the Royals, he got into the enemy's intrenchments, and killed or took prisoners a whole number of about 100 men, a larger number than that of their assailants. In 1811 he was deputy adjutant general to Sir Hildebrand Oakes, in Malta, where he remained until the peace of 1815. While the plague was desolating the city of Valletta, it was mainly due to his wise precautions and untiring zeal that not a soldier in the garrison took the infection. In the field, Anderson was remarkable for his intrepidity. Moore frequently told his brothers that he never had known any man so perfectly self-possessed and unobscured of danger under a hot fire as Anderson. His long services were acknowledged by his appointment by the Duke of Wellington, in 1827 to the command of Gravesend, Tilbury Fort, and in 1832 to that of Pendennis Castle, and in 1837 he received from the same hands the colonelcy of the 78th Highlanders. He became major-general, 1819, lieutenant-general, 1837, and general, 1851.

17. April 56, Edward Bennett, esq., of Pelham Crescent, one of the Masters of the Court of Exchequer.

afterwards? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, I did occasionally.

Is it not a fact, that up to January, 1851, he continued to publish those articles in defence of "law and order"? Lord Clarendon.—I am not aware that "law and order" wanted any defence up to 1851.

Well, in defence of the general policy of the Government? Lord Clarendon.—I cannot say that he did; but, in fact, I never read his paper at all.

Did your Excellency make any payment to Mr. Birch for his services in defence of law and order; and might I ask you what sums? Lord Clarendon.—He received sums at various times; I could not exactly name the amount which I paid him. The first time I saw him he asked me for money. I told him there were no funds applicable to such purposes. He then said he did not ask me for it for his own remuneration, but because he should be otherwise unable to procure agents to extend the circulation of the paper. I then offered him 100*l.* if I remember rightly, for it did not make any great impression on me at the time. He said that would not be sufficient for his purpose; and I think it was then extended to about 350*l.* This was in the beginning of February, 1848, if I remember correctly.

Did your Excellency know that any further sums of money were paid to Mr. Birch in London? Lord Clarendon.—Yes.

Is your Excellency aware from what fund it came? Lord Clarendon.—From a fund placed at the disposal of Sir William Somerville, at my request.

Out of the public funds, was it? Lord Clarendon.—I could not say it came out of the public funds.

I said it was a fund placed at the disposal of Sir William Somerville at my request.

Allow me to ask your Excellency, whether they were or were not public funds? Lord Clarendon.—Part of what Mr. Birch received was from money applicable to special services, and part was out of my own private pocket. The part which was from the money applicable to special services was advanced at my request and on my own responsibility; and was repaid by myself very long ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster.—Is your Excellency aware that altogether Mr. Birch got 3700*l.*? Lord Clarendon.—I am.

Was every farthing of that money from you? Lord Clarendon.—Every farthing.

And not a farthing of it from Sir William Somerville? Lord Clarendon.—Not a farthing.

The moneys he gave the plaintiff were advanced to him by your Excellency? Lord Clarendon.—Entirely so, or at my request, and I was responsible for them.

I mean that. Then, throughout the whole transaction Sir William Somerville acted simply as your agent? Lord Clarendon.—Simply as my agent, and solely by my instructions.

Re-examined by Mr. Meagher.—Was the 2000*l.* already referred to paid in consequence of an agreement? Lord Clarendon.—It was.

Is it in writing? Lord Clarendon.—It is.

Is that in your possession? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, but not actually in my own immediate possession.

Has your Excellency got it in your pocket? Lord Clarendon.—No.

Was that 2000*l.* paid in full liquidation of —?

Last went out to search for her early the next morning, and had gone through several meadows, when, getting over a hedge into the Gravel Pit Mead, he saw the body of his daughter lying upon the grass. It was lying with the face on the ground, with a cord twisted in several coils round the neck, the end of it was loose between the thumb and fingers of the left hand (the deceased was right-handed). She had her cloak and bonnet on, and her clothes were straight down and orderly. Last got assistance, and the body was turned over. It was then found that the nose was pressed down flat upon the face from the head having been pressed with great force upon the ground.—the blood was "bubbling" from the mouth, nose, and eyes, the face was black and much swollen. The cord was twisted three times round her neck. The first turn was loose, the rest of the cord was very tight round the neck and imbedded in it, and the flesh was swelling over it in consequence of its tightness, the third coil was very tight. The body was removed to the cottage, and there undressed and washed. It was then observed that, besides the above marks, the tongue was protruding from the mouth and tightly clenched by the teeth. The body

from the house opposite to that of the field in which the body was found. It will be remembered that the mother had questioned him at the farm in the morning as to what he had done with her daughter, no motive could be assigned for his having left his farm and gone to Stanfield. To the police officer he denied that he had seen the deceased since half-past 5 the preceding evening, or that he had been keeping company with her for nine or eleven months. He was taken to the field where the body was lying, but he exhibited no emotion at the shocking spectacle. On being searched, spots of blood surrounded by fresh moisture were found on his corduroy breeches, which he accounted for by saying that it was some stuff he had had to give the calves, and that he would show the pot in which he kept the stuff. He also said that he had a letter in her own handwriting in his box, which would show that the child was not his,—the officer had said nothing about any child. The pot which he pretended to show was covered with cobwebs, and had evidently not been touched for some time. In searching his box for the letter, the officer found some pieces of rope which he found to correspond precisely with the piece round the

very cheerful when she lodged with us. I heard her once say that she had a razor in one hand and the other round his neck and that she had attempted to cut his throat. I thought that she alluded to the prisoner when she said this. I also have heard her say that she had several times attempted to make away with herself, but something had always prevented her. She said she had tried to do it with a line, and also with a razor.

Several respectable witnesses described the prisoner as having the reputation of being a mild inoffensive young man.

Mr. James, in reply, placed before the jury temperately and clearly the principal points in the evidence that had been given—the appointment to meet—the fact of the prisoner having left his house evidently with the intention of meeting his intended victim—the entire absence of any evidence to account for his time during the period when the murder was no doubt committed—the blood upon his clothes—his false representations with regard to the deceased, and his conduct when he was informed of the discovery of the dead body of the murdered girl. If the jury could reconcile all these

dered, and, secondly, if she was, whether the prisoner's was the hand that destroyed her; and, in coming to that conclusion, they must not give any effect to suspicions or probabilities; but it was the duty of the prosecution to satisfy them, and to leave no moral doubt on their minds, that he had committed the offence before they found him guilty of it. On the part of the prisoner it was contended that the deceased might have destroyed herself, and it was therefore a very important consideration for the jury whether the case was one of suicide or of murder.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence of death upon the convict, declaring himself perfectly satisfied with the verdict.

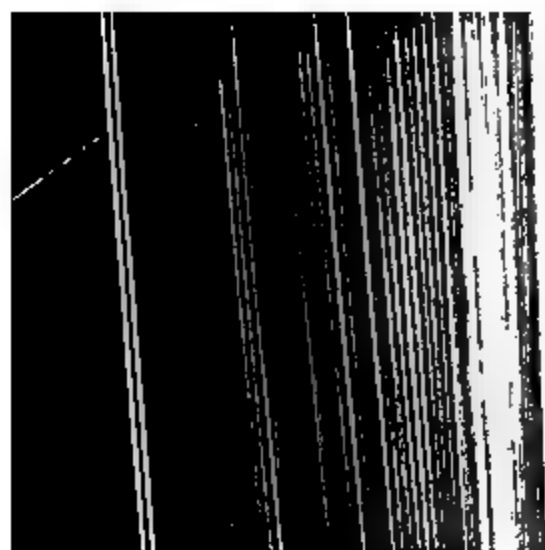
He was executed on the 25th of March with Sarah Checham, the professed poisoner, but, unlike that criminal, died penitent, having first made a confession of his guilt. By this it appeared that he had made an appointment with his victim in the evening, when it would be dark. He took with him a rope. They sat down on a bank and conversed, while they talked he slipped the rope round her neck.

were met with a hearty good will which gives an admirable picture of British seamen. On the 9th of August, they had reached Cape Bathurst and Baillie's Islands in lat. $70^{\circ} 30' N.$, when their further progress was effectually stopped by large masses of ice which completely closed around them. The Esquimaux, who were very friendly, seemed to know that this was their furthest point, and had assembled in large numbers. Here an animating incident occurred.

"As we were pulling in for the shore, I saw a large bear trot off from the top of the bank; the hunters got out of the boat as soon as possible and gave chase, but as they were long in starting, and did not see him at first, lost the chance. Soon after the arrival of the first Esquimaux, a woman came into the camp who had seen the animal on her way to us, and had to go down over the bank to avoid him, where she sunk nearly to her middle in the mud, and had a heavy and fatiguing walk; poor creature, she looked quite exhausted when she came in. Parties of both men and women were now flocking to us in numbers, but were quiet, and keeping a sharp look out for bruin. At last they discovered him, and with a shout pointed out his whereabouts, in the act of swimming in for the shore, at the opposite point of the bay to where we were encamped. All hands were now on the move, Esquimaux and white men starting off together, each with their own weapon of destruction, and a most animated chase took place. On reaching the spot he was making for, seeing so many foes, he turned about, and swam for a more distant landing, and directly on getting out of the water received

a ball in his foot, which staggered him for a moment; recovering, he again took to the water, making for one of the large bergs, and on his passage received a ball in the back of the neck, causing him to turn and grin on his enemies; at last he gained the berg. The *Logan*, meanwhile, had been launched, and was close at his heels as he got out of the water, but did not succeed in bringing him down, only worrying him, until he took the water again, when another actor appeared on the arena, an Esquimaux in his kyak, who drove him fairly out to sea, inflicting many severe arrow wounds, and otherwise annoying him, until the brute received the death wound from a musket ball lodged in his brain by one of the *Logan's* crew. He was towed to the beach, and really a big fellow he was. The Esquimaux who followed him so perseveringly (it had lasted about four hours) was rewarded with a broad dagger and several beads, greatly to his delight. It certainly was a most exciting scene, to see this man playing about the animal in his light and tiny craft, driving his arrows into him, throwing water into his face with the paddle as he turned on the canoe, and keeping just out of his way, as if it was a matter of every-day occurrence, showing ready tact and great coolness, for the least blow of the brute's paw (whose endurance was truly astonishing) on the kyak would have upset her, and nothing could have saved the man from the infuriated animal. All this we could see from the bank, and he certainly would have escaped if it had not been for the Esquimaux."

They now retraced their steps, and attempted a passage round Cape Bathurst by an inner chan-



A CRIB OF BONES ON A HILL NEAR THE GRAVES, AND THAT A PIECE OF TIN, HAVING FALLEN FROM THE SAW-CUT UNOBSERVED AND INTO THE SNOW, WAS NOT ON BOARD, BUT ADAM BECK DECLARED THAT THERE WAS PAINTED ON IT 'SEPTEMBER, 1846.' BUT IT APPEARS FROM THE DEPOSITION OF ADAM BECK THAT, MOST UNFORTUNATELY, THIS IS NOT THE SUM OF THE LOSS. THE INSCRIPTION ON THE TIN-PLATE CONTAINED MUCH MORE. THE INTERPRETER SAYS,— 'I WENT TO THE TIMBER CROSS, AND I SAW THAT A BRASS (TIN PLATE) WAS HAMMERED (INLAD) IN IT, WITH A LONG INSCRIPTION IN THE ENGLISH TONGUE. BUT I DID NOT UNDERSTAND IT, AS IT IS NOT MY SPEECH. I ONLY KNEW (COULD READ) THIS MUCH: SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1846.' IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR WHEN THE SQUADRONS RETURNED TO RESUME THEIR RESEARCHES, THE TIN-PLATE WAS DILIGENTLY SOUGHT FOR, BUT WITHOUT

BEING FOUND. IT WAS, HOWEVER, DISCOVERED AT MELVILLE ISLAND—PROBABLY THE FORMER. A MINUTE SEARCH WAS FIRST MADE, SO FAR AS THE ICE WOULD PERMIT, OF BOTH SHORES OF WELLINGTON STRAIT TO THE NORTHWARD, BUT NOTHING MORE COULD BE FOUND. WITH RENEWED HOPES, THE SEVERAL SHIPS WHICH COMPOSED THE SQUADRONS NOW SPREAD THEMSELVES IN ALL DIRECTIONS, BUT THE SEASON HAD ALREADY BECOME SO SEVERE THAT NAVIGATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE. THE VESSELS WERE ENTANGLED IN MASSES OF ICE, AND DRIFTED TO AND FRO HELPLESSLY, NOTHING MORE COULD BE DONE IN THE SEASON. IN THIS CONDITION IT BECAME PRUDENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE WINTER. CAPTAIN ANSTON HAD INTENDED TO LAY UP HIS SQUADRON ON CORNWALLIS LAND (I. E., THE LAND WHICH FORMS THE WESTERN SHORE OF WELLINGTON STRAIT); BUT HIS SHIPS

taken, dividing his parties as necessity might seem to require, to make such discoveries and observations as might come within their notice, but always to consider discoveries and observations wholly secondary to the great object of their mission: *the most active, earnest, and persevering search for their missing countrymen!*

The Western Division was placed under the chief command of Lieutenant Aldrich (the senior officer of that rank), having under him Lieutenant McClintock and other officers, also with seven sledges, similarly provided. The instructions to Lieutenant Aldrich, with the "Northern Branch, Western Division," were to search the southern and western shores of Bathurst Island, the unexplored part between it and Byam Martin Island, and to the northward should any opening present itself. The same generous orders were imparted as to the Southern Division. To Lieutenant McClintock, who commanded the "Western Branch" of the Western Division, farther instructions were given. He had expressed an anxious desire to be permitted to attempt a journey to Melville Island, and to him accordingly that arduous task was assigned. A most capable officer, Mr. Bradford, surgeon to the *Resolute*, was placed under his orders, with permission to detach him should he think proper. At a later period subsidiary parties of one sledge each were organized to visit the *shores of Melville Island* in order

telligible notion of the progress of search by these several detachments, by any verbal description; though they become instantly appreciable by the aid of the map which accompanies the Official Report*.

The first journey recorded in this very interesting publication is that of an auxiliary party under Mr. McDougal. This officer was directed to examine a deep bay nearly to the north of Griffiths Island, where the ships lay, running between Cornwallis Land and Bathurst Land. The party were eighteen days absent, and penetrated to the north end of the bay, which was found to be terminated by a narrow isthmus joining Cornwallis to Bathurst Lands, and on the other side of which was the new Queen Victoria Channel discovered by Captain Penny.

The "Southern Division" of search, under the chief command of Captain Ommanney, had a more extensive range, and a more arduous duty to perform, viz., the exploration of those extensive shores, bays, and inlets which form the northern extremity of Boothia Peninsula. The point from which this search was to commence may be taken to be Cape Walker. The task involved great labour and privation, much danger and suffering. It was, it is needless to say, executed in a manner becoming British officers and men, and with a minuteness that left nothing to be desired, but unhappily without the objects

The water had lodged about it, and the powder was reduced to a dark paste. In his account of this journey, Sir Edward Parry mentions a 'sumptuous meal of ptarmigan' which his party enjoyed at this place. Their bones were still strewed about the encampment, and I was astonished at their fresh appearance; they were not decayed, but merely bleached, and snapped like the bones of a bird recently killed."

This interesting vestige of previous enterprise was destroyed to supply the wants of the new visitors.

"I had intended to mount my sledge on the cart wheels, and attach the pole as to a hand-cart, and thus render our retreat across the land independent of the snow, but found the hole in the nave too small to receive a wooden axle-tree. The wheels were, therefore, broken up; the naves, iron rims, and other iron work of the cart (including linch-pins and washers, still tied together as we found them), were left beside a cairn which we erected on this point above our encampment."

The slow progress of decay in this climate was strikingly evident on inspecting the site of Parry's encampment. The wood appeared unchanged; the bones of the ptarmigan off which his party supped were merely bleached; and the pieces of cloth, canvas, rope, and twine strewed about the beach, still retained much of their original strength and colouring, notwithstanding an exposure of 20 years.

From Liddon's Gulf the party crossed overland to Winter Harbour, where they arrived on the 5th of June. The shores were covered with snow, so that some

difficulty was experienced in finding the site of the encampment. The only object conspicuous above the snow was a huge sandstone rock, upon the southern face of which Mr. Fisher, of Parry's expedition, had cut the following inscription:—

His Britannic Majesty's
Ships HECLA & GRIPER
commanded by
W. E. PARRY & Mr. LIDDON
Wintered in the adjacent
Harbour 1819-20
A. Fisher Sculp.

This inscription remained perfectly fresh, and scarcely any lichen had grown into the letters. Lieutenant McClintock cut the figures 1851 upon the south-west face of the rock, near the inscription, and placed a record upon the top of it. In this desolate place they made a humble friend.

"Our noisy approach disturbed a hare from under the lee of this huge rock. She came towards us and sat quietly within 20 yards for some time, and then retired to her home beneath it.

"We are on the most friendly terms with our neighbour, the hare. She regards us with the utmost confidence, has been hopping about the tent all day, and will almost allow the men to touch her. Not wishing to have her liberty infringed, I have been obliged to reason some of the men out of their desire to carry her back to the ship as a 'pet from Winter Harbour.' I have never seen any animal in its natural state so perfectly fearless of man, and there can scarcely be a more convincing proof that our missing countrymen have not been here. A ptarmigan alighted on the rock, and was shot, without in the least disturbing puss as she sat beneath it."



THE GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

IN the ANNUAL REGISTER of last year was given an account of the origin and progress of the design of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, and of the stupendous and beautiful edifices erected for the display of the products of all the regions of the world, collected in pursuance of that undertaking.

The description there given is chiefly confined to the operative details, but as the building itself was not the least remarkable of the products of Art, Science, and Industry, which the occasion called forth, the general effect of the exterior and interior properly forms part of the description of the Exhibition, as such. As to the exterior, a general comprehensive view from a well-chosen point of sight, and a moderate distance, embraced an edifice of which it was instantly

west to a length disproportioned both to its width and height. The peculiarity of its form tended greatly to exaggerate this defect, except from a very lofty point of sight, for as the width of the aisles was equal to their height, the outermost ridge or parapet shut off from the eye of a near spectator the whole or great part of the rise of the inner aisles and nave, indeed to such an extent, that a spectator viewing the building from any close point would see the transept-end in its full height and proportion, rising from a building extending 800 feet right and left, and not more than 24 feet in height. Had the roof of the nave been vaulted, in the same manner as the transept—as was in fact proposed—this disadvantage would have been avoided, and the effect would probably have been as fine as has

interrupted light from all sides which conveyed a mixed idea of a building and of the open sky.

The decoration of the interior must by no means be overlooked—for it was in fact, simple as it appeared to a spectator, a most consummate work of art. The gentleman to whom this was entrusted was Mr. Owen Jones, whose profound study of the subject of decorative art gave him acknowledged authority. The principle adopted was that which the taste and skill of ancient architects had discovered, and modern judgment has approved. The fine effect produced in the extensive ranges of the ancient buildings of Egypt, Greece, Nineveh, and others, by the use of the primary colours for decoration, pointed out the same system for the Exhibition building. It is well known that these colours are blue, red, and yellow, and that when employed together in proper proportions they so far neutralize each other that no one is dominant or fatigues the eye. It has also been observed that blue retires and that yellow advances; therefore by placing the blue on the concave surfaces, yellow on the convex, and red, the colour of the middle distance, on the horizontal planes—interposing lines of white on the vertical planes to prevent the primaries becoming tinged with the complementary colours of each

magnitude. The interior of the building was coloured according to Mr Jones's design with all the success anticipated by its skilful suggestor. The principal portions of the roof, of a delicate blue tint, were found to harmonize beautifully with the tints of the sky seen through the glass roof. The nave, aisles, and transept presented an aspect at once cheerful, well defined, and suitable.

The general appearance of the interior when the products of the Industry of All Nations were placed within its roof, realized the most enthusiastic dreams of its promoters. The long centre aisle and lofty transept presented an endless scene of beauty and magnificence. Statues, some equestrian, others grouped in attitudes of violent action or of repose (among which Kiss's Amazon slaying a Panther; arrested the attention by its force and vigour), trophies of silk, timber, and iron, strange shapes of light-houses and astronomical instruments, models of bridges, organs; and gushing fountains, carried the eye down the long vista, without any one of them suggesting an idea of magnitude or height too great for the building. The recessed compartments under the galleries were lightened by the brilliancy of gold-embroidered stuffs, gorgeous satins, jewellery, arms and armour, pure white sculpture, articles of steel and iron, glass, and

EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS

- Briggs, G., and Co. A very chariot, admirably carried out as to good taste. U. K.
 Brown, W. A caned car, very neat and well finished. A curio car, made with Feller's patent shafts, to be used occasionally with one horse. U. K.
 Childs, C. A slide-top buggy or phaeton, enclosed leather apron of very superior quality. The whole well got up and neatly finished. U. S.
 Davis, D., and Son. A basket carriage, a very good piece of work. U. K.
 Donaldson, J. A. A town "beeline," well formed, and got up in a superior manner. Fr.
 Hallmark, Aldabert, and Hallmark. A green barouche a very good carriage. U. K.
 Holmes, H. and A. A park phaeton, very neatly finished, and in good taste. U. K.
 Hooper, G. A green brougham, got up in the neatest manner, all in good taste and well done. U. K.
 Jones Bros. A cab phaeton a well-finished carriage. Belg.
- Paton and Sons. A green barouche, highly finished taste.
 Robinson and Co. A phaeton, and an excellent
 Reek and Son. A park phaeton, very ingenious as regards well shaped.
 Silk and Brown. A full set elaborately finished specimen of workman
 Van Alen, P., and Son. A neatly got up.
 Ward, J. A. Both the wheels, the v well arranged, of an well finished.
 Watson, G. W. A sport neatly finished in all
 Wyburn, Hoffer, and Tardone chariot, in all res finished.

CLASS VI.—MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS, OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOR MENTIONED PURPOSES.

- A. Manufactures of all Spun, Woven, Felted, or Laid
 B. Manufactures of Metals.
 C. Manufactures of Mineral Substances and Mixtures (See also Section I)
 D. Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.
 E. Manufactures of Animal Substances.
 F. Machinery and Apparatus for Brewing, Distilling, and Manufacturing Chemistry.

COUNCIL GENERAL

- Beglow, A. Jacquard loom with two cylinders, simultaneously raising and lowering the suspended wires. U. K.
 Cad and Co. Vacuum apparatus, for the manufacture of sugar. Fr.
 Dalshorpe, G. E. Double wool-combing machine. U. K.
 Deakin, B., and Co. Paper machinery. U. K.
 Dick, D. Various engineers' tools and presses. U. S.
 Fairbairn, W., and Sons. Riveting machine and a corn-mill. U. K.
 Hermann, G. A set of chocolate machines. Fr.
 Hick, R., and Son. Mill gearing, radial drills, engineers' improved moulder, press Mackmann, C. Vacuum manufacture of sugar. Hihbert, Platt, and the series of machines, cleaning, preparation, cotton, shearing the the waving machine. Lawson, S., and Sons. Chimes employed for a Sax. Mason, J. Woolen card slabbing and roving for Mangle, Sons, and Field acting by an eccentric. Mettler, A., and Co. Mill log and spinning wheels

Ross, A. Great improvements in microscopes, and for the solidity of structure, good mechanism, and distribution of strength, great size, &c., of his large equatorial. U. K.
 Ross and Thomson. Great improvements in photography. U. K.
 Siemens and Halske. Electric telegraph. Prus.
 Smith and Beck. Excellence of their microscopes. U. K.
 Taurines, —. Dynamometer exhibited and manufactured by J. B. Tailfer and Co. Fr.
 Vidi, —. The invention of the aneroid barometer. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL

Ackland, W. Dividing engine. U. K.
 Allan, T. Electric telegraph. U. K.
 Bache, A. D. Balance. U. S.
 Batka, W. Chemical apparatus. Aus.
 Baumann, T. Comparateur. Prus.
 Bayard, H. Talbotypes. Fr.
 Beaulieu, A. Theodolites and sextants. Belg.
 Bertaud, jun. Slices of crystals. Fr.
 Beyerlé, G. Cylindrical lenses. Fr.
 Blunt, H. Model of Eratosthenes; part of moon. U. K.
 Bourgogne, J. Microscopic preparations. Fr.
 Brady, M. B. Daguerreotypes. U. S.
 Breithaupt, F. W., and Son. Surveying instruments. Prus.
 British Electric Telegraph Co. Their series of electric telegraphs. U. K.
 Burt, W. A. Solar compass; surveying instruments. U. S.
 Challis, Prof. Scales for calculating the corrections for a transit instrument. U. K.
 Chuard, —. Safety lamp. Fr.
 Collet, Bros. Balance. Fr.
 Cotton, W. Coin-weighing machine. U. K.
 Crichton, J. Drawing instruments and sextants. U. K.
 De Grave, Short, and Fanner. Weighing machines, assay, and other balances. U. K.
 De la Rue and Co. Inediacent films. U. K.
 Denton, J. B. Process of relief mapping. U. K.
 Dolburgh, A. Balance. Meck. Schw.
 Dover, J. Balance. U. K.
 Elliott and Sons. Drawing instruments. U. K.
 Engel, P. Wave surface. Prus.
 Ericsson, J. Sea lead, pyrometer, &c. U. S.
 Ertel and Son. Universal astronomical instrument. Bav.

Facy, R. Orrery. U. K.
 Pastre, J. T. Thermometers. Fr.
 Flacheron-Hayard. Talbotypes. Fr.
 Galy-Cazalet. Manometer, upon the hydraulic principle. Fr.
 Griffin, J. J., and Co. Chemical apparatus. U. K.
 Gysi, P. Drawing instruments. Switz.
 Hamann, E. F. Planimeter. Fr.
 Henneman and Malone. Talbotypes. U. K.
 Hett, A. Microscopic preparations. U. K.
 Hewitson, J. Tide-gauge. U. K.
 Hjorth, S. Electro-motive power. Den.
 Hommel-Esser, F. Drawing instruments. Switz.
 Horne, Thornthwaite, and Wood. Good work in photograph apparatus. U. K.
 Hughes, W. Topography for the blind. U. K.
 Johnson and Matthey. Palladium crucibles. U. K.
 Johnston, A. K. Geological and physical globe. U. K.
 Jurgensen and Sons. Metallic thermometer. Den.
 Kilburn, W. R. Photographs. U. K.
 Kinzelbach, T. Dialytic telescope. Wurt.
 Knight and Sons. Chemical apparatus. U. K.
 Kummer, K. W. Large relief globe. Pr.
 Lawrence, M. M. Daguerreotype. U. S.
 Leeson, Dr. H. B. Crystals. U. K.
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Storm indicator, a typhoidicator. U. K.
 Luhme, J. F., and Co. Chemical apparatus. Prus.
 Maës, J. Prism of zinc glass. Fr.
 Marchesi, G. B. Instruments for the blind. Aus.
 Mitchell, Rev. W. Models of crystals. U. K.
 Nachet, —. Microscopes. Fr.
 Nasmyth, J. Moon maps. U. K.
 Negretti and Zambra. Meteorological instruments on glass. U. K.
 Newton and Son. Globes. U. K.
 Nobert, F. A. Fine lines on glass. Prus.
 Oertling, A. Balance. Prus.
 Penrose, F. C. Helicograph. U. K.
 Perreaux, —. Dividing engine. Fr.
 Phillips, W. H. Fire annihilator. U. K.
 Pillischer, M. Elliptic compass. U. K.
 Plagniol, A. Camera obscura. Fr.
 Pretsch, Paul. Photographs. Aus.
 Reade, Rev. J. B. Solid eye-piece. U. K.
 Sacré, E. Balance. Belg.
 Schiertz, J. G. Photographic apparatus. Fr.
 Schoell, C. A. Model of Mount Sents. Switz.
 Schröder, J. Descriptive models of joining in wood, crystals, &c. Hesse.

EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS

C. Dyed Cotton Goods.

D. Dyed Linen Goods.

E. Dyeing or Printing of Leather, Hair, Fur, &c.

FAIR MEDAL.

Arctago, G., and Co. The dyes of Orleans and Orléans cloths of cotton and wool.	U. K.	Hewe, J., and Co. 8
Bergmann and Co. Dyed Berlin woollen yarns.	Fr.	Huy, T., and Sons.
Bernoville, Larmonier, and Cheneat. Fancy fabrics printed in steam colours.	Fr.	Inglis and Wakefield
Black, J., and Co. Printed muslins, jacquets, and fancy fabrics.	U. K.	mooseline-de-laine
Bloch, Steinbach, and Maas. Printed mooseline-de-laine (all wool), velvets, and jacquets, in madder colours.	Fr.	Japais, J. B., and f
Bockmühl Bros., Schlieper, and Hecker. Printed calicoes.	Pr.	ture cotton and sh
Boni, J. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours.	Aus.	Karchlin Bros. Pr
Chaqueval, L. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses and shawls.	Fr.	laines (all wool) an
Dalglish, Falconer, and Co. Machine-printed calicoes.	U. K.	Leitenberger, F. Pr
Delaunay, Gouin, and Michelet. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses.	Fr.	Le Livre, H. Skau-
Dollfus, Meig, and Co. Printed muslins and jacquets, also mooseline-de-laine (all wool).	Fr.	Littler, Mary Ann.
Evans, D., and Co. Printed silk handkerchiefs and table covers.	U. K.	chiefs.
Francillon. Dye of merinos exhibited by Faurie-Lapin and Co.	Fr.	Partridge, N. The i
Fran-Bichard, V. A. Shain-dyed woollen yarns for shawls.	Fr.	different colours co
Godefroy, L. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses.	Fr.	Ripley and Salm. TI
Gros Oger, Ruman, and Co. Printed muslins and jacquets, also mooseline-de-laine (all wool).	Fr.	Colony cloths, of m
Grimm, A. P. Shain-dyed silk, bleaching silk, and the application of peroxide acid.	Fr.	Sale, J. N. Printed e
Hartmann and Son. Fabrics printed in madder colours.	Fr.	Schlumberger. Jan.,
		printed calicoes and
		Schwabe and Co.
		madder and garanc
		Schwartz and Hugue
		chests colours for h
		Simmons and Young.
		(cotton warp) pri
		six and seven co
		printed in steam co
		Steiner, C. Turkey-
		printed.
		Steiner, T., and Co.
		dye and printed.
		Thomson, Bros. and E
		velins-de-laine (not
		Vascher, Du Pasquas
		and jacquets printed
		Vossard, A. Merino
		Wagner, J. B. Skau
		Welsh, Margaretson, w
		handkerchiefs.
		Welsh, T. Printed e
		Ziegler and Co. Plus

CLASS XIX.—TAPESTRY, INCLUDING CARPETS AND LACE, EMBROIDERY, FANCY AND INDUSTRIAL

A. Tapestry.

B. Lace.

C. Sewed and Tamboured Muslins.

D. Embroidery.

Avery, John. Illuminating apparatus for exploring long and narrow canals.	U. K.	Junod, T. Apparatus for hæmospatis.	Switz.
Bigg, H., and Son. Collection.	U. K.	Lüer, A. Collection, and the great ingenuity and admirable workmanship of several instruments for operation on the eye.	Fr.
Burat Bros. Herniary bandages.	Fr.	Machell, T. Saw, or osteotome.	U. K.
Calamai, Prof. L. A series of models in wax, representing the anatomy of the torpedo.	Tusc.	Palmer, B. F. Artificial leg.	U. S.
Caplin, Madame. Corsets.	U. K.	Polycarpo, A. A case of surgical instruments.	Port.
Caplin, J. Gymnastic apparatus, and orthorachidic instruments.	U. K.	Rein, F. C. Acoustic instruments for the deaf.	U. K.
Charrière, J. F. Collection.	Fr.	Simpson, H. Collection.	U. K.
Coxeter, J. Collection.	U. K.	Simpson, G. Anatomical model of the human figure. This figure consists of pieces that may be detached at pleasure, and is calculated to stand the heat of tropical climates.	U. K.
Evans, W. Artificial leg.	U. K.	Thier. Téterelle.	Fr.
Evans and Co. Collection.	U. K.	Towne, J. Anatomical models in wax.	U. K.
Ferguson and Sons. Collection.	U. K.	Weiss and Son. Collection.	U. K.
Gordon, J. Anatomical model in ivory.	U. K.		
Gowing, Thos. Wm. Veterinary instruments.	U. K.		
Grossmith and Desjardins. Artificial eyes.	U. K.		
Hutchinson, Dr. Spirometer.	U. K.		

MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XI.—COTTON.

- A. Cotton Yarn and Thread.
- B. Calicoes.
- C. Cords and Beavertees.
- D. Muslins, &c.
- E. Dimities, &c.
- F. Coloured Woven Cotton.
- G. Oiled Calicoes or Cambrics for Packing.

PRIZE MEDAL

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. An assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cotton flannel.	U. S.	Gardner and Basley. Fine yarns.	U. K.
Anderegg, T. Cambric muslins of unusually fine yarns.	Switz.	Hartmann and Son. Figured cottons.	Fr.
Anderson, D. and J. Gingham.	U. K.	Horrockses, Miller, and Co. Shirtings and long cloths.	U. K.
Brook, Jonas, and Bros. Two to nine-cord sewing thread.	U. K.	Houldsworth, T., & Co. Fine yarns.	U. K.
Christy & Sons. Turkish bath towel.	U. K.	Johnson, J. Quiltings & toilet covers.	U. K.
Daudville, A. Excellence of manufacture in harness window curtains, and piece muslins.	Fr.	Jourdain, X. Muslin.	Fr.
De Bast, C. Gray calicoes.	Belg.	Lamberts, A., Christ, Son. Cotton kal-mucks and beavers.	Prus.
Dubar Delespaul. Cotton trouserings.	Fr.	Lang, Johann. Gingham; design suited to French and German taste.	Aus.
Duranton, J. B. Shirt fronts, loom-made, in imitation of needle-work.	Fr.	Leumann Bros. Specimens of turkey red.	Switz.
Fehr, J. C. Jacquard muslins.	Switz.	Lisbon weaving Company. Cotton blankets and shawls.	Port.
Férouelle and Rolland. Novelty of design and beauty of manufacture, in coloured and figured muslins.	Fr.	McBride and Co. Cotton diaper, woven by power.	U. K.
Finlayson, F., and Co. Beauty of design, and superiority of execution, in fast-coloured sprigged lappets.	U. K.	Mallet (of Messrs. Vantroyen and Mallet). Yarns.	Fr.
		Major and Gill. Loom-made double cottons and nankeens, for corsets.	U. K.
		Mair, I., Son, and Co. Cheap window curtains, by a new arrangement of the Jacquard loom.	U. K.
		Martin, W., & Son. Furniture dimities.	U. K.

- Dicksons and Laings. Woollen fabrics. U. K.
- Dubois, G., and Co. Trouser cloths. Belg.
- Early, J., and Co. Witney blankets. U. K.
- Ecroyd, W., and Son. Carder and Genappe yarns. U. K.
- Eyres, W., and Sons. Woollen cloths. U. K.
- Fielder, A. G. Woollen cloths. Rus.
- Firth, R., and Sons. Blankets with cotton warp. U. K.
- Foster, J., and Son. Worsted stuff goods, including also the award for alpaca, mohair, and lustre yarns. U. K.
- Fortin-Boutellier. Felt cloths for pianos. Fr.
- Fr, Firma: Jer. Sig. Förster. Spanish stripes. Prus.
- Gamble, W. Blankets. Canada.
- Geissler, C. S. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Gevers & Schmidt. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Gilbert and Stevens. Flannels exhibited by Johnson, Sewell, and Co. U. S.
- Gott and Sons. Woollen cloths (for exportation). U. K.
- Goutchkoff, E. and J. Woollen cloths, worsted and organzine silk warp fabrics, and Cashmere-de-laines. Rus.
- Gray, S. Woollen cloths. U. K.
- Grossmann, C. G. Woollen cloths. Sax.
- Grüner, F. W. Merinos. Sax.
- Haas, L. F., & Sons. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Haas, P., and Sons. Furniture damasks and woollen velvet. Aus.
- Haberland, G. A. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Hagues, Cook, and Wormald. Blankets for various markets, also travelling rugs, including award for Spanish stripes. U. K.
- Hargreave and Nusseys. Woollen cloths from new materials. U. K.
- Helme, W. Doeskins, casimeres, &c. U. K.
- Hendrichs, F. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Henry, A. and S., and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
- Herrmann, W. Woollen cloths. Sax.
- Hindenlang, sen. Cashmere and merino yarns. Fr.
- Hösel, R., and Co. Damasks. Sax.
- Holdsworth, J., and Co. Damasks and other furniture cloths. U. K.
- Hooper, C., and Co. Fine cloths, also elastic cloths for gloving. U. K.
- Horsfall, J. G., and Co. Light cloths. U. K.
- Inglis and Brown. Tweeds. U. K.
- Isaieff, P. Woollen cloths. Rus.
- Itsigsohn, M. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Juhel Desmares, J. Woollen cloths. Fr.
- Jowett, T., and Co. Fabrics from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps; also of silk warp and linen weft. U. K.
- Kay, Richardson, and Wroe. Chiné goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen with printed warps. U. K.
- Keller, Joseph. Woollen yarns. Aus.
- Kesselkaul, J. H. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Knüpfer and Steinhäuser. Merinos and brocaded satin de Chinés. Prus.
- Lachapelle and Levarlet. Woollen yarns. Fr.
- Lantein and Co. Barège and woollen yarns. Fr.
- Leach, J., and Sons. Flannels. U. K.
- Leipic Spinning Company. Merino yarns. Sax.
- Lenormand, A. Woollen cloths. Fr.
- Lloyd, W., and Co. Welsh flannels. U. K.
- Lockwood and Keighley. Woollen cords and velveteens. U. K.
- Lohse, E. Damask goods made with worsted and cotton, and worsted and silk. Sax.
- Lucas Bros. Merino yarns. Fr.
- Lutze Bros. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Marling, S. S., & Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
- Mathieu, Robert. Merinos. Fr.
- M'Crea, H. C., and Co. Damasks. U. K.
- Meissner, F. T. Woollen cloths for exportation. Sax.
- Milligan, W., and Son. Embroidered alpaca goods, under a patented process of the exhibitors. U. K.
- Mollet-Warmé Bros. Fabrics of worsted mixed with silk, much used for foreign consumption. Fr.
- Morand and Co. Draps d'été, or summer cloths twilled like merinos. Prus.
- Mourceau, —. Stuffs for furniture hangings, screens, table-covers, &c. Fr.
- Offermann, F. W. Fancy trouser goods. Pr.
- Palling, W. Billiard cloths, and scarlet hunters' or milled cloths. U. K.
- Parnuit, Dautresme, and Co. Woollen cloths. Fr.
- Patterson, J. Blankets. Canada.
- Paturle-Lupin, Seydoux, Sieber, and Co. Merinos, draps d'été, mousseline-de-laines, barèges, and chalis, including also the award for yarns. Fr.
- Pawson, T., Son, and Martin. Woollen cloths. U. K.
- Pease, H., and Co. Coburg cloths, single and double twill, worsted weft and cotton warp, including also the award for yarns. U. K.
- Peill and Co. Woollen cloths. Prus.
- Pesel and Mennet. Cashmere fabrics. Fr.
- Petit-Clément. Merinos. Fr.
- Pin-Bayard. Woollen cloths, and damask worsted shawls. Fr.
- Pocock and Rawlings. Woollen cloths, exhibited by Messrs. Barber, Howse, and Mead. U. K.
- Rand, John, and Sons. Fabrics of wool, and wool combined with cotton and silk, including the award for yarns. U. K.

44000000

CASH PAID.		CASH PAID.		CASH PAID.	
Addis, J. H., jun.	Carving tools.	U. K.	Matheson and Son.	Joiners' tools.	U. K.
Archer, M.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Mathews, W.	Table cutlery.	U. K.
Bates and Parlin.	Saws and files.	U. K.	Morton, J. and G.	Table knives.	U. K.
Brown, W. and Son.	Edge tools.	U. K.	Moseley and Son.	Files.	U. K.
Brown and Wells.	Tools.	U. K.	North Wayne Scythe Co.	Scythes.	U. K.
Buck, J.	Turning and other tools.	U. K.	Novill, J., and Son.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Butcher, W. and S.	Edge tools and razors.	U. K.	Pace, H. and Co.	Saws.	U. K.
Butcher, W.	Edge tools and razors.	U. K.	Philp and Whicker.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Bethune, Richard.	Sickles.	U. K.	Pinnell, G. F.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Cocher and Son.	Files and edge tools.	U. K.	Prout and Co.	Fine files.	Fr.
Combs and Co.	Saws.	Fr.	Rodgers, J., and Son.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Dumas, Bros.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Saynor and Son.	Gardeners' knives.	U. K.
Eyes, Ward, and Co.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Schultz, W., and Co.	Cutlery.	Fr.
Farnay, Frederick.	Razors.	U. K.	Sharp, Bros. and Co.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Fischer, A.	Files.	U. K.	Simmons, D. and Co.	Table knives.	U. K.
Freely, A.	Fine files.	Fr.	Slack, Sellars, and Co.	Edge tools.	U. K.
Gibbins and Sons.	Scissors.	U. K.	Sorby, R., and Son.	Edge tools.	U. K.
Goldenberg, G., & Co.	Saws and tools.	Fr.	Stanforth, T.	Scythes and sickles.	U. K.
Gosse, W.	Cutlery.	Fr.	Steer and Webster.	Scissors.	U. K.
Hague, S.	Penknives.	U. K.	Steiner, Frederick.	Fine files.	U. K.
Hasdell, A.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Stubs, Peter.	Small files.	U. K.
Hawson and Son.	Scythes.	U. K.	Tahr, Scissors.		U. K.
Hawth. A.	Angers, &c.	U. K.	Talbot and Co.	Scythes.	U. K.
Hardy, T.	Dressing-case instruments.	U. K.	Taylor, Henry.	Engineers' tools.	U. K.
Harris, Scissors.		U. K.	Thornhill, Walter.	Garden tools.	U. K.
Hawcroft and Son.	Razors.	U. K.	Tonlin and Co.	Sickles and shears.	U. K.
Heilmann, G. V.	Razors.	U. K.	Turner, T.	Files, saws and cutlery.	U. K.
Hensle, J. A.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Turton, Thomas, & Son.	Files.	U. K.
Higginbottom, G. and W.	Scissors.	U. K.	Unwin and Rodgers.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Hill, Joseph V.	Saws.	U. K.	Unwin, W. (aged 15).	Sportsmen's knife.	U. K.
Hillier and Chapman.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Walden and Son.	Scythes.	U. K.
Hodder, A. and R.	Cutlery.	U. K.	Walters, J., and Co.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Hurwath, J.	Edge tools (engraving).	U. K.	Ward and Payne.	Edge tools.	U. K.
Hurter, Edwin.	Scissors.	U. K.	Weinmeister, G.	Scythes.	U. K.
Hutton and Newton.	Scythes and sawing-books.	U. K.	Wetzel, F.	Tools.	U. K.
Iakovlev, M.	Carthage Cutlery.	U. K.	Wilkinson and Son.	Sheep shears, vices, and chains.	U. K.
Ibbotson, Thos.	A plane.	U. K.	Wilkinson, T. and G.	Scissors.	U. K.
Ibbotson, Bros.	Cut-steel scythes, &c.	U. K.	Wilson and Son.	Edge and hatching knives.	U. K.
Ibbotson, Richard.	Saws.	U. K.	Wootenbalm, G., and Son.	Cutlery.	U. K.
Imperial Artisan Works.	Scythes.	U. K.			
Johnson, Cummell, and Co.	Files.	U. K.			
King and Finch.	Planes.	U. K.			

EXHIBITION OF ALL NAT

C. Iron Manufacture. (See also I. and V.)

D. Steel Manufacture.

E. Buttons, &c.

F. Wire-Work, &c.

CONSOLE MEDAL.

André, J. P. V. Iron fountain in nave, and the design of the alligator and fish fountain. Fr.

Anselmi, J. Castings of animals, and gilt cast-iron door. Fr.

Barbedienne, F., and Co. Sculpture in metal, bronzes, &c. Fr.

Castrook Dale Company. Cast-iron gates, new method of bracing steel girders, and diamond flaring for steam-engines. U. K.

Hartman and Co. Ecclesiastical brass work. U. K.

Hicks, Robson, and Huxley. Drawing-room steel girder. U. K.

Mallat, C. B. Original designs in bronzes. Fr.

Miller, Ford. Casting in bronze of a national lion, and statues of Libanus, and George I., of Hebronia. Bav.

Minister of Trade for the Royal Prussian Foundry. Three vases, and candlesticks with group of figures in cast iron. Prus. Smart and Smith. Drawing-room girder on Sylvester's patent, and the novel application of a revolving canopy invented by Laurie. U. K.

Vielle-Montagne Zinc Mining Company. Specimens of zinc castings. Belg.

Winfield, B. W. Brass foundry work and metallic bedstead, with taper rolled pillars, and chandeliers. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abate, P. Specimens of a new art termed Metallography. U. K.

Adams and Co. Brass lock. U. K.

Allen and Moore. Metal buttons. U. K.

Armstrong, M. and H. Anvils, &c. U. K.

Arncliffe, B. J. Iron safe bars. Prus.

Atwood, G. A. Perforation locks. U. S.

Atton, W. Buttons. U. K.

Austin, G. Locks. U. K.

Baily and Sons. Cast-iron staircase work, brass work, &c. U. K.

Baker & Co. Flower-stand and cages. U. K.

Banks, R. Buttons. U. K.

Barnard and Bishop. Wrought-iron hinges. U. K.

Barton and Son. Locks. U. K.

Bartlett and Sons. Needle and fish-hooks. U. K.

Burton and Probyn. Wrought copper nails, &c. U. K.

Bedington and

(various).

Beisel's Widow

English steel.

Bentham and Sons.

Bentley, W. H. Co.

Blauser, G. Bronzes.

Blaney, Peavey, and

Hopps and Son. Sh.

Baker, R. and H.

Bolton, T. Brasses.

Boothby, J. H.

Boucher, R., & Co.

by a new process.

Boulton & Son. Sh.

Brass and Co.

Special Apparatus.

Bricard and Co.

work, &c.

Bright, R. Carving

Brichard, H. Bus

Brown and Redpath

Burney and Seis

water, &c.

Chin, J. Bronzes.

Carpenter and Tidd

Childs, J. Brasses.

Chilman, Richard

farmers.

Chapin, Felix. Br.

Chubb and Son.

Special Apparatus.

Clarke and Bestell.

and locks.

Clarke, T. & Co., & C.

Cochrane, J. Gas

Cocker, S., and Son

Cocker and Son.

Coombe and Co. I

Cope and Collinson.

Coverton, B., and Co.

Cornelissen and Co.

Cottam and Hall

and enamelled c

Cutler, Edwin.

Cottingham, R. J.

Cowley and James

tubes.

Crook, W. Cooking

Day and Newell. F

locks (and Specie

642 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1851.

Dasso, Drey, and Desso. Stovegrates. U K.	Goss, M. Statues in zinc, "Eve," &c. (and Special Approbation). Prus.
De Bary, Paul. Pointes de Paris nails, &c. Belg.	Gerrish, F W. Locks and hinges. U K.
De Braux d'Anglure. Statues of gal- vanized zinc, bronze basins, &c. Fr.	Gervais, —. Copper boiler with grate. Fr.
Defries, C. Hardware, various. Wurt.	Gibbons, J. jun. Locks. U K.
Defries, M. Gas meter, bath heated by gas, &c. U K.	Gillott, J. Metallic pens. U K.
De la Fosse, J. P. Locks. U K.	Glover, T. Gas meter. U K.
De Lateur, Albert. Iron castings. Belg.	Goddard, H. Cooking apparatus. U K.
De Miguel, F. Iron bedsteads, &c. (and Special Approbation). Spain.	Goodheere, G. T. Ships' stoves. U K.
De Roëse, Baron A. Brass cauldrons, &c. Belg.	Goodman, G. Needles and pins. U K.
Desjardins-Lorain. Medallions, &c. Fr.	Gray, J., and Son. Locks. U K.
Devarenne and Son. Castings in zinc. Fr.	Gray and Son. Fire-irons, &c. U K.
Dietrich and Son. Specimens of iron castings, &c. Fr.	Gray, T W. Brass work, various. U K.
Dixon, J., and Son. Powder flasks. U K.	Green, T. Aviary. U K.
Dowson, J. E. Gandy's hot-air venti- lating stove. U K.	Greening and Sons. Strong wire cloth, woven by steam-power. U K.
Dreys and Coltenbusch. Copper rivets. Fr.	Griffiths, T. and F. Tin and enamel ware. U K.
Druon, E. Wrought nails. Belg.	Grignon, M. Bronzes, &c. Fr.
Duboky, Count. Wire racks, twisted nails. Aus.	Gruhl, F. A bell (very fine tone). Sax.
Dagard, F and H. Carriage lamps. U K.	Guest and Chrimes. Water closet and fire cocks. U K.
Daley, J. Cottage cooking stove. U K.	Hadrot, L. jun. Moderator lamps. Fr.
Edelsten and Williams. Pins. U K.	Hale, J. Carb chains. U K.
Edge, J. Pit chains. U K.	Hammond, Turner, and Sons. Buttons. U K.
Edge, T. Gas meter. U K.	Handyside, A. Cast-iron fountain. U K.
Edwards, P. Arnott's stove. U K.	Hansen, J. Manufactured lead. U K.
Egells, F A. Cast-iron chimney-piece. Fr.	Harding, T. Buttons. U K.
Egger, J. B. Leadon pipe, 1800 feet long, in one piece. Aus.	Hardman and Hiffe. Buttons. U K.
Elmsdel, Count G. Cast-iron goods, &c. Prus.	Harley, G. Locks. U K.
Elliot and Son. Buttons. U K.	Hart and Sons. Door-plates. U K.
Evans and Son. Cooking apparatus. U K.	Haslam, W. Wrought-iron hinges, &c. U K.
Everitt and Son. Brass and copper tubes. U K.	Hatfield, J A. Statues in bronze. U K.
Falme and Trappmann. Percussion caps. Belg.	Hawkins, J. Brass, copper, and iron screws and bolts. U K.
Faraday and Son. Gas chandelier on Professor Faraday's principle. U K.	Haywood, J. Church stove. U K.
Fotherham, Miller, and Bayer. Stove grates, &c. U K.	Haywood and Son. Locks, gilding, &c. U K.
	Hemming, H. Fish-hooks. U K.
	Henn and Bradley. Taper screws, &c. U K.
	Herring, S. C. Salamander safe. U S.
	Hetherington, T. and C. Carriage lamps. U K.

CLASS XIV.—MANUFACTURES FROM FLAX AND HEMP.

- A. *Flax Fibre.*
 B. *Linen Yarn and Thread.*
 C. *Plain Linens of all widths, Bleached, Unbleached, and Dyed.*
 D. *Damasks, Diapers, Drills, and other Twilled Linens, Bleached, Unbleached, or Dyed.*
 E. *Cambrics, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain, Bordered, Embroidered, Printed, or Dyed; Printed Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Bleached, Unbleached, or Dyed.*
 F. *Cordage of all Kinds.*

PRIZE MEDAL.

Alexandrovsik Manufactory, the Imperial. Rus.
 Canvas. Rus.
 Andrews, Michael. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K.
 Berthelot and Bonté. Hand-spun flax-yarn. Belg.
 Beyer's Widow and Co. Damask cloths and napkins. Sax.
 Birrell, David. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K.
 Bolenius and Nolte. Fine linens. Prus.
 Boniface and Son. Cambrics. Fr.
 Clibborn, Hill, and Co. Diapers. U. K.
 Cooreman, A. J. Lace thread made from hand-spun yarn. Belg.
 Coulson, J., and Co. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K.
 Cox Bros. Low-priced striped bedding and hessians. U. K.
 Cumont-Declercq. Linen threads (colour). Belg.
 Dautremer and Co. Flax yarns. Fr.
 Decock-Wattrelot and Baudouin. Fine linens. Belg.
 Rickholt, Anton, Heirs of. Designs of damasks and colours of linen. Prus.
 Ferrol, the Royal Manufactory of Isabella II., at. Canvas. Spain.
 Finlayson, Bousfield, and Co. Strength, taste, and neatness in threads (coarse and middle sizes). U. K.
 Fraser, Douglas. Canvas made by steam-power looms. U. K.
 Grassot and Co. Damasks. Fr.
 Haro, E. F. Canvas for historical painting. Fr.
 Henning, John. Damask table-cloths and cambrics. U. K.
 Hives and Atkinson. Mill-spun yarns. U. K.
 Holdsworth, W. B., and Co. Satin-finish linen threads. U. K.
 Kums, E. Assortment of canvas, russiasheetings, &c. Belg.
 Kirk, W., and Son. Brown linens of low description and price, hollandas. U. K.

Kramsta and Sons. Bleached platillas for export. Prus.
 Laing, J. and A. Ducks, imitation russiasheeting. U. K.
 Lawson, Alexander. Assortment of low-priced dowlas, hucks, sheeting, window-blinds, &c. U. K.
 McCay, Thomas. Fronting linen, made of mill-spun warp and hand-spun weft. U. K.
 McMurray, T., and Co. Fine linens. U. K.
 Malo-Dickson and Co. Canvas. Fr.
 Marshal and Co. Preparation of "China grass." U. K.
 Merlie-Lefevre and Co. Cordage. Fr.
 Mestivier and Hamoir. Cambrics. Fr.
 Milvain and Harford. Canvas made with bands. U. K.
 Moerman-Vanlaere, J. Assortment of canvas, of tow, flax, and hemp; also railway waggon coverings. Belg.
 Parmentier, P. Fine linen of mill-spun yarn, also handkerchiefs. Belg.
 Peldrian's Heirs. Fine linen of hand-spun yarn. Aus.
 Richardson, J. N., Sons, and Owden. Light shirting linens for export. U. K.
 Sadler, Fenton, and Co. Heavy shirting linens for home trade (bleached). U. K.
 Scribe Bros. Damasks (including their yarn and power-loom goods). Fr.
 Smieton, J., and Son. Dowlas, crequillas, creas, &c., of light and low-priced quality for export. U. K.
 Wäntig, C. D., and Sons. Damask table-cloths and napkins. Sax.
 Warnes, —. Growth and preparation of flax. (Exhibited by Messrs. Hives and Atkinson.) U. K.
 Westermann, A. H., and Co. Damask and other linens. Prus.
 Wilford, J., and Sons. Plain and fancy drills, and China grass sheeting. U. K.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—62.

MONEY AWARDS.—3.

M M

considered as a specimen of casting (and Special Approval).
 Salt and Lloyd. Bronze and lacquered lamps. U. K.
 Simouise, J. Tin and enamel ware. U. K.
 Sanchez Pascual. Bedstead of cast steel, with bronze ornaments (and Special Approval). Spain.
 Schleicher, C. Galvanised steel wire. Fr.
 Schmidt, U. Letter-press rollers. Fr.
 Schmidt, Caspar. Kitchen stove. Prus.
 Schute, L. H. Zinc castings. Neth.
 Shave, W. J. Stoves and ranges. U. K.
 Sharwin, J. Kitchen range. U. K.
 Shoolbred and Co. Japaned ware. U. K.
 Shuang and Verfel. Bronze candlesticks. Russia.
 Siba, A. Rotatory syringes. U. K.
 Simcox, Pemberton, and Sons. Brass work, various. U. K.
 Smith, Kemp, and Wright. Buttons. U. K.
 Sommermeier and Co. Iron safe, ornamented (and Special Approval). Fr.
 Steele, W. and P. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
 Stirling, Morris, J. D. Alloy bell, for champagne. Patent. U. K.
 Stebbins, C. H., and Co. Japan articles, &c. Prus.
 Stecker Bros. Beer machines. U. K.
 Stehrer, J. F. Brass and steel wire, &c. West.
 Stollberg-Warigwode, Count. Cast-iron Gothic vase, &c. Prus.
 Straub, W. Gas stove. U. K.
 Summ Bros. Bronze candlesticks, fountain, &c. Fr.
 Tann and Sons. Bells. U. K.
 Taylor, J. Locks. U. K.
 Iron articles of furniture, &c. Fr.
 Tubia, the Royal Ordnance. Iron bust of King of Spain. Spain.
 Tupper and Carr. Wire fencing (galvanised iron). U. K.
 Turner, H. and W. Fire irons. U. K.
 Tyler and Pace. Perforated metals. U. K.
 Tyler and Son. Bronzed ware and baths. U. K.
 Vestilard and Co. Tinned iron pins, &c. Fr.
 Vurstan, L. N. Strong boxes and safes. Fr.
 Wakefield, F. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
 Walker, E. Perforated brass. U. K.
 Walker, E. Metallic pens. U. K.
 Walker and Co. Monumental brass. U. K.
 Walters, B. and P. Locks. U. K.
 Walters and Co. Japaned ware. U. K.
 Warner and Sons. Bronzed copper ware and bells. U. K.
 Wells, J. T. Buttons. U. K.
 Wigham Lake Ice Co. Refrigerator. U. K.
 Whitehouse and Co. Iron tubes and fittings. U. K.
 Whitfield, Samuel. Brass ornaments and safes. U. K.
 Whitmore and Chapman. Coffee mills. U. K.
 Wilkins and Weatherley. Metal ropes. U. K.
 Wilson, B. and W. Baths, various. U. K.
 Windle and Alysse. Locks and steel pens. U. K.
 Wood, Bros. Chain cables. U. K.
 Yates, H. Locks. U. K.
 Yates, Haywood, and Co. Stove grates. U. K.
 Zaccari, B. Aviary. U. K.

HONORABLE MENTION.—205.

CLASS XXIII.—WORKING IN PRECIOUS METALS AND IN THEIR IMITATIONS; JEWELLERY, AND ALL ARTICLES OF VIRTU AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE OTHER CLASSES.

and

Swaisland, C. Printed shawls of great excellence.	U. K.	Van der Beeck, J. C. Fancy tartana.	Pr.
Taylor, J., and Son. Vestings.	U. K.	Walmesley, H. Poplins.	U. K.
Tee and Son. Variety of fabrics.	U. K.	Whitehill, M., and Co. Merino shawls.	U. K.
Thierry-Mieg. Collection of shawls.	Fr.	Zeisel, J., and J. and C. Blümel. Collection of shawls.	Aug.
Towler, Campin, and Co. Collection of shawls and first-class printed goods.	U. K.		

HONOURABLE MENTION.—40.

CLASS XVI.—LEATHER, INCLUDING SADDLERY AND HARNESS, SKINS, FUR, FEATHERS, AND HAIR.

- A. *Leather.*
- B. *Saddlery and Harness.*
- C. *Miscellaneous.*
- D. *Skins and Fur.*
- E. *Feathers.*
- F. *Hair.*

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adcock and Co. A collection of feathers for ornamental purposes.	U. K.	Cozens and Greatrex. Tanned and curried leather.	U. K.
Baker, B. J. Light harness of superior workmanship.	U. S.	Cox, W. H., and Co. Two foreign butts, very well tanned.	U. K.
Barrande, J. P. An assortment of morocco and kid leather of varied colours.	Fr.	Crawford, H. M. Calf-skins tanned in oak bark.	U. S.
Bayvet Bros. and Co. An assortment of morocco, roan, and calf leather.	Fr.	Cuff, R. Saddle (riding), bridle, and harness.	U. K.
Berthault, —. An assortment of parchment and vellum.	Fr.	Deaddé, J. A large assortment of calf and cow hides.	Fr.
Bevingtons and Morris. A collection of furs and skins, and an assortment of sheep-skin rugs.	U. K.	Deed, J. S. Angora goat and English sheep-skin rugs. Assortment of morocco leather.	U. K.
Blackwell, S. and R. Phaeton harness.	U. K.	Delacour, H. P. Horse-hair and "vegetable silk" damask.	Fr.
Blyth, R. Lady's saddle and a hunting ditto.	U. K.	Dixon and Whiting. An assortment of varnished and enamelled hides and splits.	U. K.
Bossard, J. Curried calf leather of superior quality.	U. K.	Dörr and Reinhardt. An assortment of varnished calf leather.	Hesse.
Brace, H. Two cases of bits, stirrups, and spurs.	U. K.	Drake, R. Three very beautiful muffs.	U. K.
Brown and Son. Specimen of saddle-trees.	U. K.	Draper, —. A remarkably heavy and well-tanned English hide.	U. K.
Caistor, A. B. Hussar and hunting saddles, with pair of hunting pads.	U. K.	Duport, V. Three split hides of twice the usual length.	Fr.
Clarke, R., and Sons. A collection of manufactured furs.	U. K.	Dezaux-Lacour, —. Curried calf-skins.	Fr.
Clarke, C. and J. Sheep and lamb-skin rugs.	U. K.	Earnshaw, H. A case of harness.	U. K.
Cooper, M. Racing saddle and case of saddlery.	U. K.	Eggers, F. A fur carpet.	Rus.
Corry, J. and J. Italian lamb-skins, for gloves.	U. K.	Emmerich and Georger. An assortment of coloured and black morocco.	Fr.
Courtois, E. Black and coloured varnished calf and hides.	Fr.	Fieux and Co. Manufactured sole and harness leather.	Fr.
Courtepée-Duchesnay. Boot-fronts from the calf-skins of Paris.	Fr.	Forrer, A. Ornaments worked in hair and gold.	U. K.
		Gauthier, J. Black and coloured varnished leather.	Fr.
		Geyer, J. National cloak made from lamb-skins.	Aug.

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CLASS XXIV.—GLASS.

- A. Window Glass, including Sheet Glass, Crown Glass, and coloured Sheet Glass.
- B. Painted and other kinds of Ornamental Window Glass.
- C. Cast Plate Glass.
- D. Bottle Glass.
- E. Glass for Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.
- F. Flint Glass or Crystal, with or without Lead, White, Coloured, and Ornamental for Table Vases, &c.
- G. Optical Glass, Flint or Crown.

GOLD MEDAL.

Made, M. Novelty of chemical applica-
tion. Fr.

SILVER MEDAL.

Andelle, G., and Co. French bottles. Fr.
Beckus and Co. Cut glass. U.K.
Berling and Co. Fine Mirror. Fr.
Bignola, P. Venetian glass. Aus.
British Plate Glass Comp. Plate glass. U.K.
Brooklyn Flint Glass Comp. Flint glass. U.S.
Burgon, Waller, Berger, and Co. Watch
glasses. Fr.
Couthages and Co. Glass pipes. U.K.
Davis, Greathead, and Green. Cut glass. U.K.
Devichon Bros. French bottle glass. U.K.
The Daily.

Harris, R., and Son. Cut glass. U.K.
Hartley, J., and Co. Rolled plate glass for
roofs. U.K.
Lloyd and Sumnerfield. Cut glass. U.K.
Meyr's Nephews. Bohemian glass. Aus.
Molyneux, Webb, & Co. Cut glass. U.K.
Osler, F., and Co. Glass, various—novelty
of design. U.K.
Palmox, Drion, and Co. Glass. Fr.
Pollatt, Apsley, and Co. Cut glass. U.K.
Powell & Sons. Fine crystal glass. U.K.
Regout, P. Tubing—table glass. Neth.
Richardson, W. H. B. and J. Cut glass. U.K.
Robichon Bros. & Co. Crown glass. Fr.
Schaffgotsch, Count. Bohemian glass. Pruss.
Swinburne, R. W., and Co. Opaque plate
glass. U.K.
Thames.

CLASS XVII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING.

- A. *Paper in the Raw State as it leaves the Mill.*
 B. *Articles of Stationery.*
 C. *Pasteboards, Cards, &c.*
 D. *Paper and Scaleboard Boxes, Cartons (Cartonnerie).*
 E. *Printing (not including Fine Art Printing).*
 F. *Bookbinding, &c.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Vienna, Imperial Court and Printing Office of. Novelty of invention, and the number of new combinations in the art of typography. Aus.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Angrand, —. Ornamental, coloured, and fancy papers. Fr.
 Atkinson, W. Bookbinders' cloth. U. K.
 Barritt and Co. General bookbinding. U. K.
 Barère, B. Engravings by Collas' tracing machine. Fr.
 Besley, R., and Co. Types. U. K.
 Blanchet Bros. and Kleber. White and coloured papers. Fr.
 Bone and Son. Cloth bookbinding. U. K.
 Brockhaus, F. A. An extraordinary collection of 356 volumes, the whole printed at his own establishment in the year 1850. Sax.
 Bradbury and Evans. Various specimens of printing. U. K.
 Callaud, Belialenouel de Tinan, and Co. Various specimens of paper. Fr.
 Caslon and Co. Variety of types. U. K.
 Chirio and Mina. Printing, and printing materials and woodcuts. Sard.
 Clarke, J. Various specimens of bookbinding and tree-marbling on calf-leather. U. K.
 Claye, J. Woodcut and other surface printing. Fr.
 Cross, G. New mode of fastening the leaves of scrap-books without guards. U. K.
 Cussons and Co. Bookbinders' cloth. U. K.
 Dewdney, J. Writing-paper, &c. U. K.
 Derriey, M. Music-types, founts, &c. Fr.
 Decker, R. Printing, and types. Prus.
 Drewsen and Sons. Writing-paper. Den.
 Desrosiers, A. Printing. Fr.
 Doumerc, R. Printing and paper. Fr.
 Dowling, H. Tasmanian printing. Van D. L.
 Dupont, P. Printing, and fac-similes. Fr.
 Duzoglou, Messrs. Writing-papers. Tur.
 East India Co., the Hon. Collection of Indian paper. Ind.

Ebart Bros. Paper, glazing boards, and carton-pierre, for roofing. Prus.
 Egypt, H. H. the Viceroy of. A collection of 165 volumes of books printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; likewise a catalogue of all the books published in Egypt. Egypt.
 Evans, J. S. Specimens of binding in white vellum. U. K.
 Faber, A. W. Black-lead pencils. Bav.
 Fisher, J. H. A new mode of printing from copper-plate in two colours at once, with a peculiar sort of ink, suitable for bank-notes and cheques. U. K.
 Figgins, V. and J. Types. U. K.
 Fischer, C. F. A. An assortment of paper; also a specimen of mill-board. Sax.
 Gaymard, A., and Géroult. A specimen of ledger-binding. Fr.
 Gilbert and Co. Pencils. Fr.
 Godin, I. L., and Son. A great variety of printing, writing, and drawing papers. Belg.
 Habenicht, A. Bookbinding, porte-monnaies, and other leather goods. Aus.
 Hardtmuth, L. and C. Pencils. Aus.
 Hanicq, P. J. A collection of printed books. The Liturgies in red and black are especially worthy of notice. Belg.
 Haase's, G., Sons. General excellence of their types and printing. Aus.
 Hayday, J. Bookbinding (exhibited by Messrs. Cundell and Addey). U. K.
 Herrick, J. K. Superior ruling of account books. U. S.
 Honig Breet, C. and I. Specimens of parchment and double elephant writing paper. Neth.
 Howe, S. G. A system of characters (slightly angular in form, without capitals) for the blind. U. S.
 Hösch and Sons. A variety of white and coloured writing and tissue papers. Prus.
 Hyde and Co. Sealing-wax adapted for hot countries. U. K.
 Joynson, W. Writing paper. U. K.
 Lamb, J. Manufacture of pottery tissues. U. K.
 Laboulaye, C., and Co. Printing types. Fr.

- Lacroix Bros. Writing paper. Fr.
 Leighton, J. and J. Bookbinding in various stages, and the restoration of fac-similes of missing pages to valuable works. U.K.
 Lewis, Mrs. C. Bookbinding. U.K.
 Lortic, P. M. Bookbinding. Fr.
 Mame and Co. Printing and bookbinding. Fr.
 Marcellin-Legrand, —. Specimens of type founding. Fr.
 Mauban and Vincent Journet. Printing paper. Fr.
 Mayer, Madame T. Fancy ornaments for confectioners. Fr.
 Miliani, P. Hand-made plate and writing papers. Rome.
 Mönch and Co. Porte-monnaies, pocket-books, and dressing-cases. Hesse.
 Montgolfier, —. Paper, and imitation parchment, adapted for many useful purposes. Fr.
 National Printing Office. Variety of Oriental and other types, and for the beauty of execution of their specimen book, in which great taste is displayed; also three Oriental volumes, with borders round every page in gold and colours. The ultramarine blue, printed as an ink direct from the type, is pure and bright. Fr.
 Niédree, J. E. Specimens of bookbinding. Fr.
 Odent and Co. Variety of papers; also paper called animal parchment. Fr.
 Palgrave, J. T. Printing types. Canada.
 Plon Bros. Variety of woodcuts and other printing. Fr.
 Rauch Bros. Variety of writing papers. Wurt.
 Remnant, Edmonds, and Remnant. A novel application of materials in bookbinding. U.K.
 Rivière, B. Bookbinding. U.K.
 Bübeland, Ducal Foundry Inspection at. Specimens of stereotype in iron, and the Bible printed therefrom. Prus.
 Saunders, T. H. A novel style of ornamental water-mark on paper, the water-mark giving gradation of shades. It was invented by Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, under whose instructions Mr. Saunders applied it in the manufacture of paper. U.K.
 Schaeuffelen, G. Plate, printing, writing, and tissue papers, the mark put on dry, by a peculiar process, after the paper is made. Wurt.
 Schloss, Widow, and Brother. A large collection of portfolios, porte-monnaies, porte-cigars, and other leather articles. Fr.
 Schreiber, J. C. G. Enamelled card-boards, and paper, &c. Prus.
 Smith and Meynier. Specimens of writing paper. Aus.
 Sinclair, Duncan, and Son. Specimens of printing types. U.K.
 Soehnée Bros. Superior bookbinders' varnish. Fr.
 Spicer Bros. A collection of papers, showing the present state of the paper manufacture in England. U.K.
 Stephenson, Blake, and Co. Types. U.K.
 Thomas and Sons. Account books, for excellence of paper, ruling, and binding. U.K.
 Vargoninu Bros. Writing paper. Rus.
 Venables, C. J. Plate, lithographic, and other printing papers. U.K.
 Venables, Wilson, and Tyler. An assortment of paper from the principal manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and the cheapness of their own printing paper. U.K.
 Venables, G. Wrapping papers, more particularly that which is used for paper bags. U.K.
 Vieweg and Son. Variety of publications. Prus.
 Waterston, G. Sealing-wax. U.K.
 Westleys and Co. Bookbinding, &c. U.K.
 Westley, J. Bookbinding. U.K.
 Williams, J. Account books. U.K.
 Wright, J. Bookbinding. U.K.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—77.

MONEY AWARDS.—2.

CLASS XVIII.—WOVEN, SPUN, FELTED, AND LAID FABRICS WHEN SHOWN AS SPECIMENS OF PRINTING OR DYEING.

- A. *Printing or Dyeing of Woollens, or any Mousseline de Soie, de Laine, or Alpaca Mixture.*
 B. *Printed Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Velvet, and Velveteens.*

EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS

G. Combination of Iron and other Metallic Substances, for various useful Purposes.

GRAND MEDAL.

Barbier, the Cavalier. A table in Roman mosaic. Rome.
 Davidoff, Moscow. Mahogany manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration. Russia.
 Minton, H., & Co. Enamelled tiles. U. K.
 Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ameller, E. F. Improved tiles. Pr.
 Bisschop, G. Table in Florentine mosaic. Turin.
 Blackburn, B. Slate slabs. U. K.
 Blomfield, M. H. Materials and workmanship in terra cotta. U. K.
 Bonte Bros. Tubular bricks. Pr.
 Bonchetti, Benedetto. Table in Roman mosaic. Rome.
 Bovi, J. P. Inlaid marble table. Pr.
 Botticelli, G. Mantelpiece. Ann.
 Boucher, T. Gas stoves. Belg.
 Bowers, Chasler, and Wellenroth. Imitations of oak carvings in porcelain. U. K.
 Brown, R. (Burlington Hall). Italian and other tiles. Turin.
 Brunswiger Bros. Table of Flemish mosaic. Turin.
 Cantina, C. Table and other objects in marble and granite. Pr.
 Channing Granite Company. Granite columns. U. K.
 Choquet, A. Metallic pavement. Pr.
 Oates, E. J. Combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the construction of stoves. U. K.
 Cooper, J., and Co. Glass stoves and other objects in fire-clay. U. K.
 Cordy, S. Tomb of Queen Philippa, in alabaster. U. K.
 Dallmeida, T. Tomb of oriental alabaster. Rome.
 Dammis, J., and Sons. Inlaid work in marble. Malta.
 Dawson, F. P. Carved Maltese crosses. Malta.
 Dujant. A collection of worked and polished marbles in Portugal. Pr.
 Ellis Yellie Bros. Table and vase in soapstone. Turin.

Donaghe, A. New in stone.

Delac, D. A new

Donham and Watts Co. Articles in iron.

East India Comp., 1 table.

Khatostinburg, Importers of Jagers Ferguson, Miller, or cotton.

Finch and Sons.

Freeman, W. & J. 1

Gwynne, J. Carved

Hayward, H. and articles manufactured

Hooken, B. Gravel

Illes, G., and Co. 1

material resembling

Kapeller, L., and S.

Kolyva, Imperial

of

Kallgren, C. A. Geo

Lane and Lewis. 1

Peter, in Chemnitz

Lehrer, J. A., jun.

Lehrer, Augustin.

Letten, J., and S.

black Derbyshire

inlaid work in

London Marble

Comp. Various

marble.

MacDonald and L.

pedestal, &c.

Magers, G. E. In

Margate, T. K., and

Chen stone.

Mays and Co. Van

Meredith, J. H. In

Mitchell, A. Rich

Maglio, Luigi. We

Myer, G. Carvings

Heimann, J., and

chimney-pieces.

Ogden, J. First, ob

lino marble, from

E. *Fringes, &c.*F. *Fancy and Industrial Works.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Ball, Dunncliffe, and Co. Velvet and Simla lace, being new patented fabrics suitable for shawls, dresses, and for various ornamental and useful purposes, and of great commercial importance, also for imitation. Valenciennes lace, black and white point tulle, of great merit. U. K.
 Gobelin and Beauvais Tapestry, Government Manufactory of. Originality and beauty of design of the different specimens exhibited for furniture, and the extraordinary excellence of execution of most of the productions exhibited. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Albro and Hoyt. Floor-cloths. U. S.
 Alther, J. C. Muslin curtains. Switz.
 Aubry Bros. Laces. Fr.
 Ayers, W. Wide thread lace. U. K.
 Bach, G. F., and Son. Fancy gimps and silk fringes. Sax.
 Bänziger, J. Embroidered double-flounce dress of novelty. Switz.
 Beck and Sona. Broad and narrow Valenciennes laces of good fabric. Belg.
 Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg. Gimps, fringes, and cameo braids. U. K.
 Benkowits, Marie. Embroidered crape on white silk. Aus.
 Berr and Co. Robe, shawl, scarf, veil, berthe, cape, &c. Fr.
 Braquenie and Co. Aubusson carpet, tapestry, &c. Fr.
 Brie, J., and Co. Embroidered shirt-fronts. U. K.
 Brinton and Sons. Carpet, velvet pile, and Axminster rugs. U. K.
 Brown, S. B. and T. Book-robe, short cambric handkerchiefs, stomacher, and collars. U. K.
 Brown, Sharps, and Co. Embroidered muslin robe. U. K.
 Burchardt and Sona. Printed mole-skin table-covers, floor-cloths, and painted window blinds. Prus.
 Burch, J., and Co. Specimens of printed velvet pile and Brussels carpets. U. K.
 Burgh, R. Specimens of gimps, tassels, and ornaments. U. K.
 Clarke, Esther. Honiton lace flounce; design and quality unequalled in its class. U. K.
 Castel, E. Aubusson carpet. Fr.
 Crace, J. G. Specimens of Brussels and velvet-pile carpets. U. K.

Crossley and Sona. A carpet, rugs, and table-covers. U. K.
 Danby, C. and T. Variety of silk fringes, &c. U. K.
 Darnet, —. Variety of shirt-fronts. Fr.
 Debbeld-Pellerin and Co. A counterpane. Fr.
 Defrenne, Sophie. Brussels point handkerchief. Belg.
 Dinglinger, A. F. Sofa carpets. Prus.
 Delaroche-Daigremont, —. Muslin robe, jacket, and cambric handkerchiefs. Fr.
 Delehaye, A. Application of Brussels flounce, real. Belg.
 Dove, C. W., and Co. Specimens of fine frame Brussels carpet. U. K.
 Duhayon-Brunfaut and Co. Wide and narrow Valenciennes laces, &c. Belg.
 Ehrenzeller, F. Net and muslin curtains. Switz.
 Evans, R., and Co. Silk fringes, braids, and fancy buttons. U. K.
 Faudel and Phillips. Embroidered hangings for a state bed. U. K.
 Fisch Bros. Net curtain of novelty. Switz.
 Fisher and Robinson. Imitation laces, &c. U. K.
 Fiter, J. A rich black blond dress and mantilla. Spain.
 Flaissier Bros. Alayuck velvet carpets. Fr.
 Forrest, J., and Sons. Jacket flouncings, &c. U. K.
 Foulquié, Mlle., and Co. Collars, half shawls, &c. Fr.
 Gilart, B. The royal arms, worked with coloured silks, &c. Spain.
 Gompertz, B. Hair-embroidered pictures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, &c. Hamb.
 Greasley and Hopcroft. Jacquard shawl, &c. U. K.
 Groucock, Copestake, Moor, and Co. Honiton guipure half-shawl, &c. U. K.
 Haack, I. T. Real Brussels plait veil. Belg.
 Hamburger, Rogers, and Co. Epaulettes, military hats, &c. U. K.
 Hammelrath, P. H. Narrow Valenciennes laces, &c. Belg.
 Hamren, Sophie. Needlework embroidery. Swed. and Nor.
 Hare, J., and Co. Specimens of oil-cloth, &c. U. K.
 Harris, G., and Co. Three specimens of velvet pile. U. K.
 Heald, B., Government School of Design, Nottingham. Pattern for a broad lace flounce. U. K.

EXHIBITION OF ALL NAT

Geay, the Countess. Basket and wreath of flowers.	Marjolin.	Prinsalgon. combs.
Grossman and Wegner. Articles in India rubber.	Fr.	Fratt, Jullien & Co.
Guinart, J. Corals and bumps.	Spain.	Rangel, A. P. W.
Hess, P. P. Straw plaitings.	Wurt.	Sandall, J. Serr.
Habonicht, A. Ivory combs.	Aus.	Light, R. H. Br.
Hawcock, C. Articles in gutta serena.	U. K.	Schwarz, J. Met.
Hayward Rubber Co. India-rubber shoes.	U. S.	
Hörsing and Höfken. India-rubber boots.	Fr.	
Hollmüller and Co. Turning in ivory.	U. K.	Shaw, C. Mocha
Hoson, H. Prepared whimbams.	U. K.	Shaw, Capt. Carve
Jelin, N. Shell combs.	Belg.	Smith, A. Paint.
Kohli Bros. Articles carved in wood.	Switz.	Smith, T. Truck
Lang, G., Heirs of. Toys carved in wood.	Belg.	Somak-Mahy, H.
Laurentot, R. Painting and other trambes.	Fr.	Stalight, D., & Son
Leunmichlows, M. India-rubber hand.	Fr.	Stalight, F. Carve
Leuchke-Haase, C. L. Bremen.	Belg.	Stevenson, J. and
Loring, G. Water pipes.	U. S.	Tandler, B. Sim
MacGregor, J. W. Oaska.	U. K.	Taylor, B. Tower
Marilla, Economical Soc. Ogar cases.	Sp.	Thomson, H. P.
Marin, J. B. Spa-wood boxes.	Belg.	
Marshall, E. Dinner mats.	Canada.	
Masson, L. J. Ivory combs.	Fr.	
Maudslayi, J. Turning in ivory.	U. K.	
Mawles, S. O. India-rubber goods.	U. S.	
Nikols, C., and Co. Articles in India rubber.	U. K.	
Novils, Min. Shell work.	Bahamas.	
Nöl, —, em. Ivory combs.	Fr.	
Patak, G. Bremen.	Aus.	
Philp, —. Tortoiseshell combs.	Fr.	

CLASS XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES

- A. *Perfumery and Soap.*
- B. *Articles for Personal Use, as Writing Work-bones when not exhibited in com Metals (XXIII), and Travelling Gear*
- C. *Artificial Flowers.*
- D. *Candles, and other means of giving Lig*
- E. *Confectionary of all kinds.*
- F. *Beads and Toys, when not of Hardware*
- G. *Umbrellas, Parasols, Walking-sticks, &c*
- H. *Fishing Tackle of all kinds, Archery.*
- I. *Games of all kinds.*
- J. *Taxidermy.*
- K. *Other Miscellaneous Manufactures.*

CONSOLE MEDAL.

Onastatis, J. Marqua. Flowers, in can- bric.	Fr.	De Mitty, L. methods of of ceramic c acid in the
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Joly, Mesdames, Sisters. Corset of novel description.	Fr.	Peplow, W. Workmanship, and application of spring to boots.	U. K.
Josselin, J. J. Corsets.	Fr.	Poirier, P. Self-coloured leather boots.	Fr.
Kunerth, A. Turkish slippers.	Aus.	Popinoff, Sophia. Shoes, slippers, and other articles.	Rus.
Krach Bros. Double pilot cloth coat.	Aus.	Prague, Glovers' Association. Gloves.	Aus.
Landgraff, G. Women's single-thread cotton hose.	Sax.	Robert Werley and Co. Corsets.	Fr.
Lauret Bros. Embroidered silk hose of high quality.	Fr.	Shekonin, A. Embroidered boots and shoes.	Rus.
Laydet and Co. Case of gloves.	Fr.	Simmonds and Woodrow. Selection of felt bonnets.	U. K.
Lecoq-Préville, —. Assortment of habit kid gloves.	Fr.	Singer, J. Dress coats.	Aus.
Lefébure, J. P. Invention for making boots and shoes.	Fr.	Sofialioglou's Daughter (Constantinople). Veils embroidered in gold and pearls, with silver fringes.	Tur.
Long, G. Hats and bonnets made on the pillow-lace principle.	U. K.	Solbrig, F. Adaptation in price to export demand in certain qualities of hosiery.	Sax.
Malatinsky, E. Richly embroidered overcoats.	Aus.	Sulzberger and Akermann. Variety of Swiss straw plaits.	Switz.
Massez, —. Excellence of production of boots and shoes.	Fr.	Taylor and Co. Plushes made from waste silk.	U. K.
McDougall, D. Hosiery knitted by the Scotch peasants.	U. K.	Thierry, C. A. Gentlemen's boots.	Fr.
McGee, J. G., and Co. Waistcoat pieces.	U. K.	Thomas and Son. High-class workmanship in boots.	U. K.
McKenzie, W. B. Shetland knitted shawls and hose.	U. K.	Thresher and Glenney. Fabric for under clothing in warm climates.	U. K.
Meier, F. Workmanship in ladies' shoes.	Fr.	Thurman, Piggot, and Co. Floss velvet gloves.	U. K.
Meinert Bros. Woollen shirts for exportation.	Sax.	Turkey, H.H. the Sultan of. Admirable collection of costumes.	Tur.
Meyrueis and Sons. Extra fine embroidered silk hose.	Fr.	Van Beneden-Bruers, —. Stays of good description without seams.	Belg.
Miles, S. Collection of articles of dress.	U. K.	Vyse and Sons. Case of bonnets.	U. K.
Milon, P. D., sen. Workmanship of hosiery.	Fr.	Vyse and Sons. Leghorn hats and capotes.	Tusc.
Mohr, W. Light clogs and kid boots.	Fr.	Walsh, W. Welted cork soles.	U. K.
Morley, I. and R. Silk and cotton hose of the best quality.	U. K.	Ward, Start, Sharp, and Ward. Hosiery, &c.	U. K.
Muir, Connell, and Brodie. Rye-straw bonnets.	U. K.	Wemmer, J. Shoes for labouring men.	Luxemburg.
Nacke and Gehrenbeck. Women's cut-up white cotton hose of fine quality.	Sax.	Welch and Sons. Hats and bonnets.	U. K.
Nannucci, —. Leghorn hats, and capotes.	Tusc.	Welch, Margetson, and Co. Braces, carriage rugs, ties, cravats, &c.	U. K.
Nevill, J. B. & W., & Co. Ladies' underclothing, hosiery, drawers, &c.	U. K.	Wex and Lindner. Hosiery of great excellence.	Sax.
Neuber, F. Low-priced cotton hose, suitable for exportation.	Sax.	Whitby, B., jun. Habit lamb-skin gloves.	U. K.
Opigez and Chazelle. Embroidered silk.	Fr.	Wilson and Son. Thread hosiery, with lace fronts.	U. K.
Parker, J. Boots, strong and light.	U. K.		
Parker and Sons. General excellence of boots and shoes.	U. K.		

HONOURABLE MENTION.—87.

CLASS XXI.—CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS.

- A. *Cutlery, such as Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, and Shears.*
- B. *Files and other small Edge Tools, not included in Manufacturing Tools in Section VI.*

EXHIBITION OF ALL NA

Lemoine, R. J. Lithography and stereo-lithography.	Fr.	Hilsmann, G.
Lequenne, R. L. Dancing Faun, in bronze.	Fr.	Schouin, E. Pla-
Lévesque, L. Variety of designs.	U. K.	Bouillon, and c
Madsen, L. Inoc statue, in marble.	Denm.	Herman, G. Marb
Madsen, P. Cupid, in marble, and Eve, in plaster, Girl at Prayer, in marble.	U. K.	Thrupp, P. Boy
Marshall and Guyon. Painting on glass.	Fr.	Thrupp, J.
Marshall, W. O. Sculpture, in marble.	U. K.	Vienna, Imperial
Monti, E. Marble statue of Eva.	Ann.	rodium Vindob
Peru and Co. Inlaid wood table.	Spain.	graphy.
Peters, H. Statue of the Greek Slave, in marble.	U. S.	Walla, T. W. C
Ramse, J. M. Group in marble, Cephalus and Procris.	Fr.	Watson, the late
Rietchel, E. Plaster group, "La Pieta," in marble.	Sax.	man, in marble
Rogers, W. G. Cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood.	U. K.	group, also in
Rosen, J. Inlaid work.	Fr.	Winkelmann and
Sator, S. Medal of St. Nicholas Church, Hamburg.	U. K.	graphic prints.
Schlit, -. Painting on a vase.	Fr.	Welf, A. Marbl
Sharp, T. Statue, in marble, of Boy and Lion.	U. K.	Woolich, O. F
		ebon.
		Wyatt, M. D.
		Wynn, L. C. ?
		traits of the
		Bonny
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EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS

- D. Electro-plated Goods of all Descriptions, comprising**
can be executed in Silver and other Metals.
E. Sheffield and other plated Goods.
F. Gilt and Or-molu Work.
G. Jewellery.
H. Ornaments and Toys worked in Iron, Steel, &c.
which are neither Precious Metals nor Imitations of
Chateaux of Steel, Chains of Steel, &c.
Steel, Shoes and Knee Buckles, Berlin
Chains, Necklaces, Bracelets, &c.
I. Enamelling and Damascus Work.
J. Articles of Use or Curiosity not included in the
ration.

GOLDEN MEDALS.

Elkington, Mason, and Co. Artistic appli- cation of the electrolyte. U. K.	Curtis, A. Damascus Christie, G., and Co.
Fontaine-Morice. Gilt-plated representa- tion of the electrolyte. Fr.	Coverly, T. J. & H.
Garnier, R. and Co. Artistic plate and jewellery. U. K.	Dalrymple, F. Copper
Guyton, A. Variety of exhibits and electro-plating. Fr.	Dufourcille (Halle)
Hanscock, C. P. Originality and taste in his exhibits. U. K.	Cast-iron clock.
Hart and Rodell. Vases in repoussé by Vashti. U. K.	Dixon and Sons. Br.
Kassner and Esfiger. Diamonds, &c., in jewels. Russ.	Dubois, A. Engrave
Levassier, G. Queen of Spain's jewels, &c. Fr.	Durand, P. Table-see
Mercer Bros. Scales, small boxes, and smaller articles. Fr.	Durham, Joseph B.
Mord, J. V., and Co. Buckles. U. K.	Dutertre, A. Engrave
Rodolph, J. P. Silver ornaments. Fr.	Falleis, J. Damascus
Schiffel, Ignace. A centre-piece. Russ.	Gass, S. H. and D. B.
Vitot, G. T. Gilt bronzes. Fr.	Gilby Leuchs, A. J.
Wagner, Emil, August, Albert. Large centre-piece. Fr.	Grandjean Perrenoud
Wells, H. B. E. the Prince of Sicily. U. K.	
Wicks, G. M., Sons. China-brass and iron. Fr.	

SILVER MEDALS.

Angell, J. Enamel. U. K.	Curtis, A. Damascus
Armand, J. Chimney decorations. Fr.	Christie, G., and Co.
Aure, son. Dressing-case. Fr.	Coverly, T. J. & H.
Audet, H. I. Silver ornaments and imitations of ivory-carving. Fr.	Dalrymple, F. Copper
Barnard, J. Flagons. Russ.	Dufourcille (Halle)
Bouillon, Hyacinthe, and Co. Artificial stones. Fr.	Cast-iron clock.
Boyer, V. P. Electro-gold. Fr.	Dixon and Sons. Br.
Braun, L. A. Articles of luxury. Fr.	Dubois, A. Engrave
	Durand, P. Table-see
	Durham, Joseph B.
	Dutertre, A. Engrave
	Falleis, J. Damascus
	Gass, S. H. and D. B.
	Gilby Leuchs, A. J.
	Grandjean Perrenoud

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C. *Tender Porcelain.*
D. *Stoneware, Glazed and Unglazed.*
E. *Earthenware.*
F. *Terra Cotta.*
G. *Ornamented or Decorated.*
H. *Productions for Architectural Purposes.*

CLASS XXVI. — DECORATIVE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
PAPER-HANGINGS, PAPIER-MACHÉ, AND JAPANESE GOODS.
 A. *Decorations generally, including Ecclesiastical.*
 B. *Furniture and Upholstery.*
 C. *Paper-Hangings.*
 D. *Paper-Maché, Japanned Goods, Pearl and*

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548 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1851.

Crabot, V. Carton-pierre and carving.	Fr.	Krieger and Co. Card tables and mechanical furniture.	Pr.
Daubert and Desmarret. Cabinets, with mechanical action.	Fr.	Lane, T. Paintings on pearl glass.	U. K.
De Keya Bros. Mosaic floor.	Belg.	Locheux, Auguste. Carved frame.	Fr.
Dent, L. Bedstead.	China.	Mader Bros. Paper-hangings.	Fr.
Desparain, Singh. Bedstead.	India.	Marcassin, —. Inlaid mosaic table.	Fr.
Dorreston, G. Cabinet and chair.	U. K.	Marchetti, L. Carved frame.	Tosc.
Darbiggin and Co. Inlaid cabinet, ornamented with porcelain.	U. K.	Marcier, P. E. Ebony cabinet.	Fr.
Downd, R. P. Cabinets, &c.	Fr.	Müller, G., jun. Inlaid floor.	Rus.
Farner, F. X. Inlaid cabinet.	Belg.	Montanari, A. Painted ceiling.	Ass.
Gambo, —. Cabinet, ornamented with porcelain.	Rus.	Marant, G. J. Decoration and furniture.	U. K.
Gillow and Co. Writing-table.	U. K.	Morse, C. Imitation of inlaid marble for decoration.	U. K.
Gisarti, P. Carved frame.	Tosc.	Plambeck, C. F. H. Inlaid table.	Hamb.
Griggs, P. Ebony cabinet, inlaid with marble, &c., and ornamented with carved figures.	Ass.	Protot, L. H. H. Collection of inlaid furniture.	Fr.
Grozier, P. Carton-pierre figures, &c.	Fr.	Ronde, G. W. Carved box.	India.
Hagen, A. von. Cabinet.	Fr.	Rhan and Vetter. Paper-hangings.	Rus.
Hayball, A. (Government School of Design, Sheffield).	U. K.	Richardson, G. J. Collection of furniture and designs.	U. K.
Holland, W., of Warwick. Table tops, in imitation of marble.	U. K.	Ringst-Leprieux, E. Carved cabinet for medals.	Fr.
Holland and Sons, of London. Carved bookcases.	U. K.	Rivet and Andrieux. Furniture inlaid with porcelain.	Fr.
Hayles, H. (Government School of Design, Sheffield).	U. K.	Rogers and Dear. Bedstead.	U. K.
Huber, J. Carton-pierre.	Fr.	Spörlein and Zimmermann. Application of block-printing to illuminated works.	Ass.
Jackson and Graham. Carved sideboard, and other furniture.	U. K.	Tahan, A. Ornamental cabinet-work.	Fr.
Jennings, J. P. E. Cabinet and sofa.	Fr.	Thérin, J. Inlaid cabinet.	Fr.
Jennens and Bettidge. Paper-maché inlaid pianoforte.	U. K.	Thonet, M. Chairs (wood bent).	Ass.
Johnstone and James. Expanding table.	U. K.	Thurston and Co. Billiard table.	U. K.
Jolly-Leclerc. Cabinet work.	Fr.	Townsend, Parker, and Townsend. Paper-hangings.	U. K.
Jordan, T. B. Oak screen, &c., carved by machinery.	U. K.	Trollope and Sons. Ornamental furniture.	U. K.
Kerrhaw, T. Imitation of marbles and woods for house decoration.	U. K.	Wills and Bartlett. Bookcase and candle-lab.	U. K.
Knecht, Emil. Carved figures.	Fr.	Zegers, F. Japaned screen.	Neth.
Kail, J. Billiard table and room.	Ass.	Zuber, J., and Co. Paper-hangings.	Fr.

HENDERMAN'S MENTION.—67.

CLASS XXVII.—MANUFACTURES IN MINERAL SUBSTANCES USED FOR BUILDING OR DECORATION, AS IN MARBLE, SLATE, PORPHYRIES, CEMENTS, ARTIFICIAL STONES, &c.

- A. Manufactures in Common Stones.
- B. Manufactures in Slate.
- C. Manufactures in Cement and Artificial Stone.
- D. Manufactures in Marbles, Granites, Porphyries, Alabaster, Spar, &c., for useful and ornamental purposes.
- E. Inlaid Work in Stone, Marble, and other Mineral Substances.
- F. Ornamental Work in Plaster, Composition, Scagliola, Imita-

EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS

G. Combination of Iron and other Metals with Substances, for various useful Purposes.

GERMAN MUSEUM.

Barbieri, the Cavallotti. A table in Roman mosaic.
Denshoff, Messrs. Mosaic manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration.
Minton, H., & Co. Encaustic tiles. U. K.
Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Handry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes. U. K.

PRUSSIAN MUSEUM.

Auerlar, K. F. Improved glass. Pr.
Bianchini, G. Table in Florentine mosaic. Tusc.
Blackburn, B. Slate slabs. U. K.
Blanchard, M. H. Materials and workmanship in terra cotta. U. K.
Boris Bros. Tabular bricks. Pr.
Boschetti, Beneditto. Table in Roman mosaic. Rome.
Boul, J. P. Inlaid marble table. Fr.
Botticelli, G. Mantelpiece. Ann.
Boscher, T. Gas retort. Belg.
Bovens, Chaslar, and Wankler. Imitations of oak earrings in porcelain. U. K.
Brons, R. (Berthold Hill). Italian and other tiles. Tusc.
Bummingham Bros. Table of Florentine mosaic. Tusc.
Cassini, C. Table and other objects in marble and granite. Prus.
Chemnitzer Glaswerk Company. Granite columns. U. K.
Chenot, A. Metallic pavement. Pr.
Cohen, E. J. Combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the manufacture of stoves. U. K.
Crown, J., and Co. Gas retorts and other objects in fire-clay. U. K.
Crosby, R. Tomb of Queen Philippa, in alabaster. U. K.
Deilmann, T. Tomb of emerald alabaster. Rome.
Demme, J., and Sons. Inlaid work in marble. Malta.
Dewar, F. P. Carved Maltese stone. Malta.
Dijon. A collection of worked and polished marble in Portugal. Port.
Dela Valle Bros. Table and vase in English. Tusc.

Donaghe, A. Mosaic in stone.
Dolan, D. A new

Doulton and Watts, Co. Articles in lair.

East India Comp., ch table.

Ekaterinburg, Imper-
tory of. Jasper &
Ferguson, Miller, an-
cotta.

Francis and Sons. I
Freeman, W. & J. G
Gawson, J. Carved
Haywood, H. and
articles manufactured

Hosken, R. Granite
Hos, C., and Co. P.
material manufactured
Koppler, L., and Son

Kolyva, Imperial F
of.

Kulgren, C. A. Green
Laps and Lewis. N
Faber, in Chem also
Lehrer, J. A., Jun.

Leclercq, Augustin.

Letner, J., and Son

black Derbyshire
lained work in stone
London Marble &
Comp. Various a
marble.

MacDonald and Lee
pedestal, Ac.

Magna, G. E. Red
Margate, T. K., and
Owen stone.

Mays and Co. Vase

Meredith, J. H. Red
Mimble, A. Bricks

Muglin, Luigi. Wor

Myers, G. Carvings

McKinnon, Jules, and
chimney-pieces

Ogden, J. First, ob-
sine marble, from

G. Combination of Iron and other Metals with Glass and other Substances, for various useful Purposes.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barberi, the Cavaliere. A table in Roman mosaic. Rome.
 Demidoff, Messrs. Malachite manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration. Rus.
 Minton, H., & Co. Encaustic tiles. U. K.
 Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Amuller, E. F. Improved tiles. Fr.
 Bianchini, G. Table in Florentine mosaic. Tusc.
 Blackburn, B. Slate slabs. U. K.
 Blanchard, M. H. Materials and workmanship in terra cotta. U. K.
 Borie Bros. Tubular bricks. Fr.
 Boschetti, Benedetto. Table in Roman mosaic. Rome.
 Bossi, J. P. Inlaid marble table. Fr.
 Bottinelli, G. Mantelpiece. Aus.
 Boucher, T. Gas retort. Belg.
 Bowers, Chalinor, and Wooliscroft. Imitations of oak carvings in porcelain. U. K.
 Brown, R. (Surbiton Hill). Italian and other tiles. Tusc.
 Buoninsegni Bros. Table of Florentine mosaic. Tusc.
 Cantian, C. Table and other objects in marble and granite. Prus.
 Cheesewring Granite Company. Granite column. U. K.
 Chenot, A. Metallic pavement. Fr.
 Coates, E. J. Combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the manufacture of stoves. U. K.
 Cowen, J., and Co. Gas retorts and other objects in fire-clay. U. K.
 Cundy, S. Tomb of Queen Philippa, in alabaster. U. K.
 Dallamoda, T. Tazza of oriental alabaster. Rome.
 Darmanin, J., and Sons. Inlaid work in marble. Malta.
 Decesare, P. P. Carved Malta stone. Malta.
 Déjeant. A collection of worked and polished marbles in Portugal. Port.
 Della Valle Bros. Table and vase in scagliola. Tusc.

Desanges, A. Mantelpiece and pavement, in stone. Fr.
 Dolan, D. A new kind of scagliola work. U. K.
 Doulton and Watts, and H. Doulton and Co. Articles in stoneware and porcelain. U. K.
 East India Comp., the Hon. Inlaid chess table. India.
 Ekaterinburg, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of. Jasper vases. Rus.
 Ferguson, Miller, and Co. Vases in terra cotta. U. K.
 Francis and Sons. Parian cement. U. K.
 Freeman, W. & J. Granite obelisk. U. K.
 Gowans, J. Carved sandstone. U. K.
 Haywood, H. and R. Tiles and other articles manufactured in metallic clay. U. K.
 Hosken, R. Granite obelisk. U. K.
 Iles, C., and Co. Pedestal, &c., of a new material resembling marble. U. K.
 Kapeller, L., and Son. Graphite crucibles. Bav.
 Kolyvan, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of. Rus.
 Kullgren, C. A. Granite cross. Swed. & N.
 Lane and Lewis. Niche, and statue of St. Peter, in Caen stone. U. K.
 Lebrun, J. A., jun. Chimneypiece. Fr.
 Leclercq, Augustin. Chimneypiece. Belg.
 Lomas, J., and Sons. Chimneypiece of black Derbyshire marble, introducing inlaid work in marble. U. K.
 London Marble and Stone Working Comp. Various articles in sculptured marble. U. K.
 MacDonald and Leslie. Granite vases, pedestal, &c. U. K.
 Magnus, G. E. Enamelled slate. U. K.
 Margetts, T. K., and Eyles, H. Font in Caen stone. U. K.
 Mayo and Co. Vases for mineral waters. U. K.
 Meredith, J. H. Slabs of porphyry. U. K.
 Miesbach, A. Bricks and brick clay. Aus.
 Moglia, Luigi. Works in Roman mosaic. Rome.
 Myers, G. Carvings in Caen stone. U. K.
 Noirsain, Jules, and Co. Polished marble chimneypiece. U. K.
 Organ, J. Font, obelisks, &c., of serpentine marble, from the Lizard, Cornwall. U. K.

Orsi and Armani. Various articles in cement. U. K.
 Peake, T. Tiles and other objects in ferro-metallic. U. K.
 Pearce, W. Cornish granite and serpentine goods. U. K.
 Peterhoff, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of. Jewel casket, with basso-rilievo mosaic, in pietra-dura. Rus.
 Poilleu Bros. Cenotaph of greenstone basalt. Fr.
 Pulliam, J. Terra cotta. U. K.
 Ransome and Parsons. Artificial silica stone. U. K.
 Redfern, G. Inlaid marble table. U. K.
 Robins, Aspin, and Co. Illustrations of Portland cement. U. K.
 Ruel, H. W. Crucibles. U. K.
 Seeley, J. Portland cement. U. K.
 Séguin, A. Marble mantelpiece. Fr.
 Seyssel Asphalte Comp. Pavement at the East Entrance. U. K.
 Singer and Co. Mosaic pavement. U. K.

Skinner and Whalley. Novel and useful invention of marble paste. U. K.
 Stevens and Son. Martin's cement. U. K.
 Stirling, T., jun. A collection of manufactures in slate. U. K.
 Testa, F. Carved stone. Malta.
 Theret, J. Inlaid and other works in marble and pietra-dura. Fr.
 Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of. Specimens of worked and polished marble. Tusc.
 Vallance, J. Inlaid marble tables. U. K.
 Virebent Bros. Manufactures in artificial stone. Fr.
 White, J. B., and Sons. Illustrations of Portland and other cements. U. K.
 Willock, E. P., and Co. Ladyshore terra cotta. U. K.
 Woodley, J. Inlaid marble tables and other articles in marble and spar. U. K.
 Woodruff, T. Inlaid marble slabs. U. K.
 Workman, J. Waterproof bricks. U. K.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—97.

CLASS XXVIII.—MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT BEING WOVEN, FELTED, OR INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

- A. *Manufactures from Caoutchouc.*
- B. *Manufactures from Gutta Percha.*
- C. *Manufactures from Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Shells, Bone, Horn, Bristles, and Vegetable Ivory.*
- D. *General Manufactures from Wood (not being Furniture).*
- E. *Manufactures from Straw, Grass, and other similar Materials.*
- F. *Miscellaneous Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Goodyear, C. India rubber. U. S.
 Gutta Percha Co., the. Gutta percha. U. K.
 Mackintosh and Co. India rubber. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Badin, J. C. F. Feather baskets. Fr.
 Bailey, J. Pails. Canada.
 Balkfield and Co. Straw and shell work. Mauritius.
 Bardoffsky, T. Felt juga. Rus.
 Brown, H. British ivory. U. K.
 Chatwin and Sons. Pearl work. U. K.
 Claraz, Ambroise. Straw work. Switz.
 Crummack, E. Tortoiseshell combs. U. K.
 D'Heureuse, C. Straw work. Prus.
 Dunn, W. Chair (porcupine quill). Canada.

Duprat and Co. Cork in sheets. Fr.
 Engeler, H. M., and Son. Painting brushes. Prus.
 Redailes and Margrave. Cork veneer. U. K.
 Faessler, J. A. Milk tubs. Switz.
 Fauvelle-Delebarre, —. Tortoiseshell combs. Fr.
 Fenn, J. Comb. U. S.
 Fino, J. Brushes. Sard.
 Foese, G. Brushes. Prus.
 Forster, —. Waterproof cloaks. U. K.
 Frinneby, F. R. Brushes. U. K.
 Geismar, L., and Co. Carving in ivory and bone. Nas.
 Gerona, Province of. Cork in sheets. Sp.
 Greig, Misses. Cornucopia, &c., of shells. Bahamas.

Grey, the Countess. Basket and wreath of flowers.	Mauritius.	Poinsignon, —. Imitation tortoiseshell combs.	Fr.
Grossman and Wagner. Articles in India rubber.	Fr.	Pratt, Julius, & Co. Ivory veneer.	U. S.
Guinart, J. Corks and bungs.	Spain.	Rangel, A. P. Wine cask.	Port.
Haas, F. P. Straw plaitings.	Wurt.	Rendall, J. Straw work.	U. K.
Habenicht, A. Ivory combs.	Aus.	Rigby, R. R. Brushes.	U. K.
Hancock, C. Articles in gutta percha.	U. K.	Schwarz, J. Mother-of-pearl ornaments.	Aus.
Hayward Rubber Co. India-rubber shoes.	U. S.	Shaw, C. Mechanical sculpture.	U. K.
Höltring and Höffken. India-rubber braces.	Prus.	Shea, Capt. Carved coal and pearl.	China.
Holtzapffel and Co. Turning in ivory.	U. K.	Smith, A. Painting brushes.	U. K.
Horan, H. Prepared whalebone.	U. K.	Smith, T. Truck baskets.	U. K.
Julin, N. Shell cameos.	Belg.	Somzé-Mahy, H. Floor brushes.	Belg.
Kehrli Bros. Articles carved in wood.	Switz.	Staight, D., & Sons. Ivory veneer.	U. K.
Lang, G., Heirs of. Toys carved in wood.	Bav.	Staight, T. Carved ivory and pearl.	U. K.
Laurençot, E. Painting and other brushes.	Fr.	Stevenson, J. and J. Combs.	U. K.
Leunenschloss, M. India-rubber braid.	Fr.	Tandler, S. Straw flowers.	Aus.
Lonckhe-Haeze, C. L. Brushes.	Belg.	Taylor, B. Tower of vegetable ivory.	U. K.
Loring, G. Water pails.	U. S.	Thesen, N. P. Carving in wood.	Swed. and Nor.
MacGregor, J. W. Casks.	U. K.	Tomassia, L. Willow plait.	Aus.
Manilla, Economical Soc. Cigar cases.	Sp.	Trancart, A. A. Tortoiseshell combs.	Fr. and Alg.
Marin, J. R. Spa-wood boxes.	Belg.	Treloar, T. Mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre.	U. K.
Marshall, R. Dinner mats.	Canada.	Turkey, H. H. the Sultan of. Collection of horn and ivory.	Tur.
Massue, L. J. Ivory combs.	Fr.	Wansborough, J. Waterproof cloth in imitation of velvet.	U. K.
Maunder, J. Turning in ivory.	U. K.	Westall and Co. Manufactures in whalebone.	U. K.
Moulton, S. C. India-rubber goods.	U. S.	Willey and Co. Mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre.	U. K.
Nickels, C., and Co. Articles in India rubber.	U. K.	Williams, H. Eccentric ivory turning.	U. K.
Nicolls, Miss. Shell work.	Bahamas.	Wirtz, J. Wood carving.	Switz.
Nöel, —, sen. Ivory combs.	Fr.	Wolf, —. Ivory carving.	Fr.
Pattak, G. Brushes.	Aus.		
Philip, —. Tortoiseshell combs.	Fr.		

HONOURABLE MENTION.—15.

CLASS XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES AND SMALL WARES.

- A. *Perfumery and Soap.*
- B. *Articles for Personal Use, as Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, when not exhibited in connection with Precious Metals (XXIII.), and Travelling Gear generally.*
- C. *Artificial Flowers.*
- D. *Candles, and other means of giving Light.*
- E. *Confectionary of all kinds.*
- F. *Beads and Toys, when not of Hardware, Fans, &c.*
- G. *Umbrellas, Parasols, Walking-sticks, &c.*
- H. *Fishing Tackle of all kinds, Archery.*
- I. *Games of all kinds.*
- J. *Taxidermy.*
- K. *Other Miscellaneous Manufactures.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Constantin, J. Marques. Flowers, in cambric. Fr.

De Milly, L. A. Invention of practical methods of using lime in the manufacture of stearic candles, and the use of boracic acid in the preparation of wicks. Fr.

EXHIBITION OF ALL NAT

Leicester, B. J. Lithography and chromo-lithography.	Fr.	Silfverman, G. O.	Stencils, H. Plants
Lequema, E. L. Dressed Faas, in bronze.	Fr.	Beallion, and cit	Seaman, G. Marble
Limmer, L. Variety of designs.	U. K.	Thorp, F. Boy	these, bath in m
Macdonald, L. Lino statue, in marble.	Rome.	Teerlinckx, J. M.	
Madowell, P. Cupid, in marble, and Eve, in plaster. Girl at Prayer, in marble.	U. K.	Viana, Imperial P	madona Vindebo
Marshall and Guyson. Painting on glass.	Fr.	Wallis, T. W. Car	Wetson, the late M
Marshall, W. O. Sabrina, in marble.	U. K.	man, in marble,	group, also in m
Monti, E. Marble statue of Eve.	Ann	Winkelmann and S	graphic prints.
Peter and Co. Inlaid wood table.	Spain.	Wolf, A. Marble g	Woodch, O. Port
Peters, H. Statue of the Greek Slave, in marble.	U. S.	Wyse, M. D. Ge	usually.
Ramus, J. M. Group in marble, Cupidus and Procia.	Fr.	Wyse, L. C. Mo	ments of the Boy
Richter, K. Plaster group, "La Pietà;" marble in marble.	Baz.		
Rogers, W. G. Cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood.	U. K.		
Rouss, J. Inlaid work.	Fr.		
Saunders, S. Model of St. Nicholas Church, Hamburg.	U. K.		
Schick, Painting on a vase.	Fr.		
Sharp, T. Statue, in marble, of Boy and Lion.	U. K.		

Возрастные

Discussion

PATENTS

Colt, fire-arms, Nov. 23
Cook, metallic tubes, Jan. 3
Cooke, carbonate of soda, May 3
Corry, weaving, Jan. 2
Cortant, hardening iron, April 15
Cowper, preparing cotton, July 5
Cowper, locomotives, July 21
Cowper, separating coal, Dec. 8
Cowper, soda-water, Jan. 16
Cowper, electro-metallurgy, Feb. 17
Cowper, coverings, May 9
Crickmer, packing, July 8
Crack, acts and caps, Sept. 11
Crack, looms, June 17
Crom, textile fabrics, April 6
Crosley, carpets, Jan. 23
Crown, carpets and rugs, Oct. 9
Cunha, woven fabrics, Oct. 2
Dalton, railways, April 25
Davis, wheel carriages, Jan. 21
Dawson, Australia, March 19
De Bary, railways, Feb. 7
De Dorn, measuring, May 10
Deley, glass furnaces, Aug. 6
Delesner, coloring matter, May 6
Dering, electric telegraphs, Dec. 27
Derode, winding machines, Aug. 14
De Sola, copper minerals, Dec. 23
Distanna, textile fabrics, July 17
Dirks, gas burners, Feb. 29
Diseno, locks, Nov. 6
Drey, clock dial, Nov. 4
Dover, treating sewage, Oct. 16
Doall, railways, Nov. 4
Doyle, propellers, Sept. 4
Drummond, electric, July 29
Dumas, electric telegraphs, Feb. 7
Dumas, steam-engines, Sept. 4
Dunsmuir, sewers, July 23
Dunn, water, March 24
Dunrod, telegraphs, June 17
D'Urville, wheat, June 12
East, driving leather, April 15
Eaton, rope, July 2
Elliott, oil, Jan. 21
Elliott, covered buttons, Dec. 19
Ellis, plates of iron, Feb. 27
Elwood, hats, Nov. 27
Emmon, buttons, May 27
Emul, pianofortes, Nov. 15
Ennis, yarn, June 17
Ewing, fertilizers, Nov. 15
Ewell, steam-engines, Dec. 1
Fairbank and Co., windmills, Feb. 10
Farr, soda-water, &c., Feb. 26
Field, candles and night lights, July 22
Finch, castles of potash, June 24
Fletcher, motive power, June 21
Fountain, motive power, March 19
Fountain, mills, March 24
Fountain, mills, Nov. 2

[illegible]

Colt, *fire-arms*, Nov. 22
 Cook, *metallic tubes*, Jan. 3
 Cooke, *carbonate of soda*, May 3
 Corry, *weaving*, Jan. 2
 Coutant, *hardening iron*, April 15
 Cowper, *preparing cotton*, July 3
 Cowper, *locomotives*, July 31
 Cowper, *separating coal*, Dec. 8
 Cowper, *soda-water*, Jan. 16
 Cowper, *electro-metallurgy*, Feb. 17
 Cowper, *coverings*, May 3
 Crickmer, *packing*, July 3
 Crook, *hats and caps*, Sept. 11
 Crook, *looms*, June 17
 Cross, *textile fabrics*, April 8
 Crossley, *carpets*, Jan. 28
 Curzon, *carpets and rugs*, Oct. 9
 Cussons, *woven fabrics*, Oct. 2
 Dalton, *railways*, April 26
 Davies, *wheel carriages*, Jan. 31
 Dawson, *umbrellas*, March 13
 De Bergue, *railways*, Feb. 7
 De Durin, *measuring*, May 10
 Deeley, *glass furnaces*, Aug. 6
 Delemer, *colouring matter*, May 6
 Dering, *electric telegraphs*, Dec. 27
 Derode, *uniting metals*, Aug. 14
 De Sola, *copper minerals*, Dec. 22
 Dickinson, *textile fabrics*, July 17
 Dircks, *gas burners*, Feb. 23
 Dismore, *locks*, Nov. 6
 Dorey, *clock dials*, Nov. 4
 Dover, *treating sewage*, Oct. 16
 Doull, *railways*, Nov. 6
 Drake, *propellers*, Sept. 4
 Drummond, *churns*, July 29
 Dumant, *electric telegraphs*, Feb. 7
 Duncan, *steam-engines*, Sept. 4
 Dundonald, *sewers*, July 22
 Dunn, *meters*, March 24
 Durand, *telegraphs*, June 17
 D'Urckle, *wheat*, June 12
 East, *dressing leather*, April 15
 Easum, *rope*, July 3
 Elliott, *alkali*, Jan. 21
 Elliott, *covered buttons*, Dec. 19
 Ellis, *plates of iron*, Feb. 27
 Ellwood, *hats*, Nov. 27
 Empson, *buttons*, May 27
 Erard, *pianofortes*, Nov. 15
 Ermen, *yarn*, June 17
 Ewing, *horticulture*, Nov. 15
 Exall, *steam-engines*, Dec. 1
 Fairbairn and Co., *mouldings*, Feb. 10
 Fevre, *soda-water, &c.*, Feb. 24
 Field, *candles and night lights*, July 22
 Firmin, *oxalate of potash*, June 24
 Fletcher, *motive power*, June 21
 Fontainemoreau, *motive power*, March 10
 Fontainemoreau, *mills*, March 24
 Fontainemoreau, *fuel*, May 3

Fontainemoreau, *electric telegraph*, May 3
 Fontainemoreau, *gas lighting*, Aug. 28
 Fontainemoreau, *preserving*, Sept. 4
 Fontainemoreau, *kneading*, Dec. 8
 Fraser, *sugar*, Dec. 27
 Frearson, *casting*, Dec. 8
 Fromings, *forge hammers*, Oct. 16
 Gage, *tissue bandages, &c.*, Jan. 31
 Galloway, *steam-engines*, March 10
 Galloway, *steam-engines*, March 10
 Gardiner, *pipes, shafts, &c.*, Dec. 8
 Garforth, *locomotive engines*, Sept. 25
 Gedge, *manures*, Dec. 16
 Geithner, *castors and legs*, Nov. 22
 Gibson, *pulverising land*, Oct. 16
 Gilbee, *fatty matters*, Nov. 22
 Glynn, *paper*, Aug. 14
 Goode, *solvents*, April 29
 Grayson, *odometers*, Dec. 1
 Green, *brass tubes*, Sept. 25
 Greenough, *motive power*, May 3
 Greenwood, *combing wool*, Nov. 3
 Greg, *weavers' beaks*, Aug. 7
 Grindrod, *rudders*, Aug. 14
 Grissell, *coating metals*, Jan. 11
 Guillouet, *indigo*, March 10
 Guthrie, *digging and tilling*, March 24
 Gwynne, *exhausting fluids*, March 31
 Haddan, *papier maché*, April 26
 Haimes, *looped fabrics*, May 10
 Hall, *starch and gums*, Jan. 11
 Hallen, *gas burners*, May 10
 Hallewell, *drying malt*, Sept. 4
 Hallum, *preparing and spinning*, Oct. 22
 Hamer, *looms*, July 3
 Hamer, *weaving textile fabrics*, Nov. 15
 Hardy, *scythes*, April 15
 Harrison, *steam-engines*, Dec. 8
 Harrison, *textile fabrics*, May 27
 Hart, *bricks and tiles*, March 17
 Hawkins, *brushes*, March 24
 Hawthorn, *locomotive engines*, Feb. 24
 Hazlehurst, *iron*, June 3
 Helbronner, *instantaneous light*, Dec. 19
 Hemsley, *looped fabrics*, May 15
 Henderson, *generating gas*, Oct. 23
 Hepburn, *carriages*, June 17
 Herring, *sugar and rum*, March 24
 Heywood, *railway carriages*, Feb. 11
 Hick, *steam generators*, July 17
 Hill, *railway chairs*, March 24
 Hinks, *metallic reels*, June 14
 Hinks, *hats, caps, and bonnets*, Feb. 24
 Hirst, *woollen cloth*, Dec. 19
 Hodge, *glass, china, &c.*, Oct. 2
 Hodges, *surgical instruments*, June 24
 Holmes, *stamping metals*, June 24
 Holt, *textile fabrics*, March 24
 Hopkinson, *pianofortes*, June 3
 Horn, *cleansing carpets*, March 10
 Horton, *gas holders*, J

- Perkins, *heating ovens*, Feb. 11
 Perley, *capstans*, July 31
 Perry, *looped fabrics*, Oct. 16
 Phillips, *smoking*, Sept. 18
 Pidding, *building materials*, Dec. 8
 Pitcher, *regulating engines*, Oct. 2
 Plant, *textile fabrics*, Aug. 14
 Platt, *looms*, July 3
 Platt, *fibrous materials*, Oct. 22
 Pons, *roads, ways, &c.*, Feb. 17
 Poole, *railway-axle boxes*, Oct. 23
 Poole, *ventilating*, Dec. 19
 Potter, *spinning machinery*, Dec. 21
 Prideaux, *steam generators*, Dec. 28
 Puckridge, *ornamenting furniture*, Apr. 17
 Pyke, *leather and boots*, May 3
 Ramsbottom, *measuring fluids*, Oct. 22
 Rand, *grinding wheat*, Dec. 19
 Reed, *saddlery and harness*, Feb. 10
 Rees, *fuel*, Jan. 18
 Remond, *metallic tubes*, Feb. 26
 Restell, *fastenings*, Dec. 8
 Reynolds, *playing cards*, May 29
 Richardson, *life-boats*, Feb. 22
 Richardson, *dyeing goods*, March 31
 Ridley, *burglar detector*, March 24
 Ritchie, *ornamenting glass*, Oct. 2
 Robertson, *printing dyes*, Aug. 21
 Roberts, *quarrying*, Sept. 25
 Roberts, *measuring fluids*, Oct. 17
 Roberts, *yarns*, March 10
 Robertson, *musical instruments*, April 24
 Robertson, *rolling metals*, March 20
 Robinson, *separating corn*, Jan. 11
 Robinson, *sewing machine*, Feb. 7
 Robinson, *railways*, Nov. 6
 Rose, *steam generators*, May 3
 Ross, *combing wool*, March 13
 Rosenborg, *casks and barrels*, July 5
 Rotch, *centrifugal apparatus*, Feb. 18
 Samuelson, *cutting turnips*, Jan. 23
 St. John, *velocimeters*, Dec. 27
 St. John, *soap*, Jan. 21
 Schroder, *sugar*, April 15
 Scott, *shearing metals*, Oct. 30
 Scott, *omnibuses and carriages*, Nov. 15
 Searell, *sawing machinery*, Oct. 23
 Shaw, *cleaning wool*, Feb. 5
 Shepard, *motive power*, Aug. 28
 Sheppard, *grinding apparatus*, Nov. 13
 Sievier, *weaving and printing*, Jan. 21
 Sievier, *weaving and printing*, May 29
 Sinclair, *locks*, Nov. 13
 Sisco, *combining metals*, Nov. 15
 Six, *bleaching flax, &c.*, March 24
 Skinner, *ornamental surfaces*, Aug. 14
 Slate, *steam-engines*, May 27
 Slater, *textile fabrics*, Dec. 28
 Smith, *steam boilers*, Dec. 22
 Smith, *piled fabrics*, Nov. 13
 Smith, *locomotives*, May 3
 Smith, *cooking by gas*, April 24
 Smith, *weaving and printing*, May 14
 Sommelet, *scissors*, Oct. 10
 Souter, *papier maché*, Dec. 17
 Sparks, *laced stockings*, Oct. 23
 Statham, *pianofortes*, Nov. 20
 Statham, *lace fabrics*, Nov. 22
 Stenson, *steam apparatus*, Dec. 27
 Stephens, *threshing machine*, Feb. 10
 Stevens, *propellers*, Nov. 27
 Stirling, *coating metals, &c.*, Jan. 31
 Stirling, *alloys*, Dec. 22
 Stocker, *stoppering bottles*, Nov. 25
 Stones, *safety paper*, Feb. 24
 Stones, *chemical apparatus*, April 15
 Tachet, *preparing wood*, Nov. 15
 Talbot, *photography*, June 12
 Tate, *dwelling-houses*, May 22
 Tatham, *steam-engines*, Jan. 2
 Taurines, *measuring*, Jan. 16
 Taylor, *measuring water*, Oct. 9
 Taylor, *sulphuric acid*, March 15
 Thomas, *calculating machine*, Feb. 10
 Tupper, *galvanized iron*, Feb. 12
 Thomas, *economizing fuel*, Nov. 6
 Thomson, *annealing glass*, Sept. 25
 Thompson & Atree, *heating ovens*, Dec. 5
 Thornton, *looped fabrics*, Dec. 19
 Twells, *looped fabrics*, Dec. 15
 Varillat, *colouring matters*, Sept. 11
 Ullmer, *printing presses*, Feb. 12
 Varley, *railway carriages*, July 22
 Vigurs, *buffers, &c.*, Nov. 4
 Vivian, *nickel and cobalt*, Nov. 4
 Walker, *metallic tubes*, March 24
 Walters, *knives and forks*, Aug. 21
 Warren, *carriages*, Oct. 2
 Watson, *ships' fittings*, Jan. 16
 Watt, *decomposing substances*, Sept. 25
 Webley, *boots and shoes*, April 30
 Webster, *carriage springs*, Feb. 11
 Webster, *dyeing gloves*, Dec. 10
 Weild, *burnishing*, Feb. 11
 Weiss, *surgical instruments*, Nov. 22
 Wetterstedt, *preserving substances*, Sept. 4
 Whitelaw, *steam-engines*, July 31
 Whytock, *printing and weaving*, Nov. 27
 Wicksteed, *manure*, Feb. 24
 Wilkes, *kettles and saucepans*, Dec. 19
 Wilkins, *labels or tickets*, May 13
 Wilkins, *railway buffers*, May 29
 Willis, *organs*, Feb. 28
 Willson, *rails for railways*, Nov. 13
 Wilson, *candles, &c.*, Nov. 3
 Wood, *carpets, rugs, &c.*, Dec. 4
 Wood, *ornamenting fabrics*, Feb. 24
 Woods, *bedsteads and couches*, March 24
 Workman, *bricks and tiles*, July 31
 Wormald, *spinning*, Sept. 18
 Wragg, *railway carriages*, April 26

POETRY.

Yet, lady, humbly I present to thee
A flower refined in her simplicity.
The lady Cowslip, that, amid the grass,
Is tall and comely as a virgin queen.
The Primrose is a bonny peasant lass,
The bold and full-blown beauty of the grove
She seems on mossy bank, in forest glade,
Most meet to be the Cowslip's waiting-maid
But the coy Cowslip—coy, though doom'd
In state erect upon the open field—
Declines her head, the lady of the land,
That must be public, fain would be conceal
Knowing how much she ought to all impart
Yet much retaining with an artless art,
For there is beauty in the cowslip bell
That must be sought for ere it can be seen
And her pure perfume must be known full
Before its goodness can be testified;
And therefore do I give the flower to thee,
Thinking thee better than I know or see.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS, OR, EYE-BRIGHT.

There is a flower, a tiny flower,
Its hue is white, but close within 't
There is a spot of golden tint,
Therewith abides a wondrous juice,
That hath, for such as know its use,
A sweet and holy power.

It is a little Euphrasy,
Which you no doubt have often seen
Mid the tall grass of meadow green;
But never deem'd so wee a wight
Endow'd with medicinal might
To clear the darken'd eye.

And may be now it hath no more
The virtue which the kindly sages
Bestow'd in fancy's holy days,
Yet still the gold-eyed woodie springs,
To show how pretty little things
Were hallow'd long of yore.

INDEX.

[N.B. The figures within Crotchets refer to

ACCIDENTS—At the Great Northern Railway Terminus, 2, collision on the London and North-Western Railway at Boxmoor, 3, fall of a mill at Belknap, six lives lost, 4; extraordinary homicide in the Regent's Canal Dock, 5, fatal sewer accident at Islington, 6, loss of the *John Adams* and the *Oregon*, in United States, with fearful loss of life, 7, explosion of the *Plover* at Glasgow, 10, explosion of chemical works at Manchester, 11, singular death of Captain Hutchinson at Holyhead, 14, coal-pit explosion at Paisley, 61 lives lost, 26, boiler explosion at Stockport, 20, persons killed, 28, at Johnstone, seven lives lost, 22, at Manchester, eight lives lost, 25, explosion of a powder-magazine at Tresservat, 44, fatal mistake—a farmer shot by a clergyman in Cumberland, 46; accidental death of a barrister 58; on the Cheshire Junction Railway in the Frodsham Tunnel, dreadful loss of life, 58, fall of immense buildings in Gracchurch-street, five lives lost, 67, fatal collision at the Olney Cross Station, North Midland Railway, 69, on the Lewes and Brighton Railway, 76, boiler explosion near Bristol, eight lives lost, 77, balloon accident to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, 80, coal-pit accident at Bodminster, 81, fatal explosion of a locomotive boiler at Liverpool, 83, mine accident at Bear Fells, 90, coal-pit explosion at Chorley, melancholy death of Mr. Farnley, 96; at Malaga Vale Pit, six lives lost, 115, at Marston Sebastian's funeral, 116, explosion at the Warrington Pit, 85 lives lost, 127, at Kingwood Colliery, 14, at Aberdare Colliery, fourteen lives lost, 142, collision on the Buckinghamshire Railway at Riseter, with dreadful loss of life, 144, on the Great Northern Railway at Harnay, great loss of life, 147, by fall of a mill at Ballyclare, 148, explosion at West Moor Colliery, nine lives lost, 178, dread-

Accidents—cont.
ful steamboat 175; to the 176, fatal at the Mediter. accident at N 182; fatal rail 185, fatal Coast Railway fall of house explosion of Ford, seven explosion at 202. See *La*
Acts, Law or, General Act
Annual Acts, Private Act
Acts not pre
Answer KIRKE
John Frankl
Austria—The old abbot's pike, his left berg and B Ministers re Crown, (177)

BATHURST, T. A.
BREWER, 212
Burglaries and
burglaries 1
part, 1, at
Uckfield, 1
violation at
dison, trial
ing robbery
robbery of
way robbery
the Governor
Abbey, 49,
gold-dust, 81
mounds, 82, 1
78, attempts
and Westminster
Canty and
Kirdford, to
summar. His
railway rob
attempted r
burglary 26

version of
 of Ameri-
 from the
 tested and
 us of the
 invasion,
 by which
 got up, by
 execution

Sandlin refuses to appear and is de-
 posed, futile attempt to capture him,
 [233], a general war breaks out on
 the frontier in which our troops suffer
 severe loss, the Governor is shut up
 in Fort Cox, [284] bloody skir-
 mishes, dreadful devastation of the
 settlements, [285], desertion of our
 Hottentot allies, [286] memorial of
 the inhabitants of Graham's Town,
 [287], the Governor's reply, [288],
 engagement with Colonel Pordyce,
 [289], who is killed in a subsequent
 skirmish, [292], arrival of the draft
 Constitution granted to the colony,
 its principal provisions, [292], it is
 favourably received by the colonists,
 [294]. See PARLIAMENT

Census of 1851—England and Wales,
 450, Scotland, 452, Islands in the
 British Seas, 453 Ireland, 454
 Ceylon—Result of the Court-Martial on
 Captain Watson, 76. See PARLIAMENT
 Colliery Explosions and Mining Acci-
 dents—At Paisley, 61 lives lost, 26,
 coal-pit accident at Bedminster, 81,
 fatal mine accident at Beer Ferris,
 80, coal-pit explosion at Chorley,
 melancholy death of Mr. Fitzakerley,
 86, accident at Malaga Vale Pit, six
 lives lost, 115, explosion at Washing-
 ton Pit, 85 lives lost, 127, colliery
 accident at Kingswood, 141, at Aber-
 dare, fourteen lives lost at Walton
 and Bliton, 148, at West Moor Col-
 liery, nine lives lost, 170

Lopez and 50 of his confederates
 account of Lopez, [298], letter of
 Colonel Crittenden, [298], vindic-
 tion of the Spanish authorities from
 the charge of cruelty, by the Spanish
 Minister here, his narrative of the
 transactions, [299], the Spanish
 General Rona killed, [299] execution
 of the American pirates, 126

DEATHS—d'Abrantes, doc, 235 Achad,
 Mrs. M. 287, Adama, Miss M. 277,
 Adama, Dr. 287, Adama, Rev. T. C.
 241, Addama, Miss J. 333, Adderley,
 Mrs. A. 261, Addington, Hon. R.
 311, Adderley, R. 259, Affeck, Rev.
 Mr. R. 287, Altou, J. T. 205, Albe-
 marle, Earl of, 271, Alford, vicar, 247
 Allan, Dr. J. 272, Allen, Major,
 268, Allen, J. L. 326, Allott, Miss
 A. M. 263, D'Alton, Count, 372, An-
 derson, Gen. P. 264, Anderson, Mrs.
 G. 289, Andrewes, Rev. G. T. 201,
 Anstey, T. 273 Archdall, Mrs. J. 249,
 Arden, Dow. lady, 289, Arnett, Lt.-col.
 M. 271, Arthur, J. 268, Armes, Cardinal
 bishop of (de la Tour d'Auvergne),
 311, Ashburnham, Miss M. K. 302,
 Askew, R. C. 314, Aslett, Col. T.
 325, Aspinall, J. 261, Athlone,
 Countess Dow. of, 269, Aithill, Mrs.
 C. A. 204, Attwood, M. 243, Audin,
 Mr. 268, Audubon, J. J. 267, Auldjo,
 Miss M. 313, Aylington, Mrs. A.
 292

Babington, Miss M. 288

Back,
 233,
 Mr. S.
 William,
 W. T.
 233,
 Edwin,
 263,
 et al.
 Mrs.
 Par.
 202,
 299,
 Dr. J.
 Arden,
 et al.
 But

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

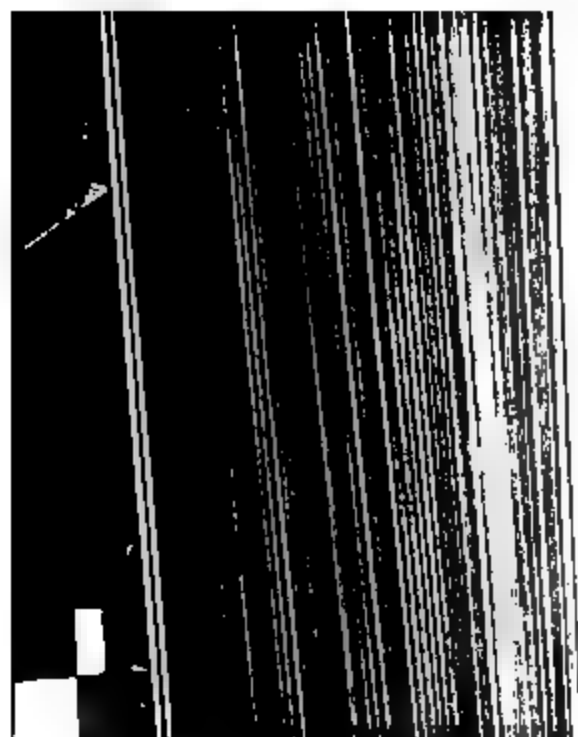
tine, major-gen. 312; Bayly, lieutenant-col. R. 293; Bean, lieutenant-col. N. 363; Bean, mra. E. 249; Beazley, S. 338; Bedingfeld, mra. M. 278; Bedingfeld, miss A. C. 337; Bell, R. 249; Bell, J. 269; Bellamy, C. P. 272; Beloe, mra. 298; Bennett, E. 364; Bennett, major, 274; Bennett, mra. A. 359; Beresford, viscountess, 312; Bernard, lieutenant. 259; Berners, lord, 267; Bertles, mra. E. 291; Bethell, J. 346; Bethune, hon. J. E. Drinkwater, 319; Bethune, major-gen. Sir H. L. 263; Bevan, lady A. E. 307; Bexley, lord, 261; Bicheno, J. E. 266; Bingham, lieutenant-col. 279; Birch, capt. J. H. B. 254; Birch, major-gen. 302; Blackwood, sir H. M. 249; Blackwood, lady, 286; Blake, mra. 360; de Blaquiére, lord, 348; Bland, M. 281; Blowfeld, F. G. 284; Blowfeld, rev. T. C. 286; Bluntish, capt. R. 334; Boldero, C. 321; Boldero, mra. S. 270; Bolingbroke, visct. 335; Bolton, J. 283; Boscawen, rev. J. E. 288; Bourne, capt. R. N. 338; Bovey, miss S. 331; Bowen, mra. E. L. 339; Bowen, major-gen. 339; Boyle, lady C. A. 337; Boyce, W. F. 288; Bradshaw, lieutenant-col. 339; Bradshaw, A. H. 363; Bramwell, G. 307; Brandreth, col. T. A. 333; Branch, lieutenant. J. 291; Brame, B. 313; Braybrooke, mra. C. 274; Bree, rev. R. F. S. 308; Brenton, miss M. 329; de Breslau, dr. H. 268; Bremer, capt. H. 323; Bridges, major, 279; Briscoe, dr. 313; Broadley, H. 318; Broughton, rev. sir H. D. 346; Browne, mra. A. 282; Brown, mra. 370; Brown, mra. 354; Brown, major J. D. 263; Brown, adm. T. 178; Browne, W. 316; Brooke and Warwick, countess of, 259; Bruce, R. 302; Buckinghamshire, dow. countess, 339; Buckler, J. 361; Baillie, Joanna, 264; Buller, mra. A. 248; Buller, lady E. L. 345; Bulley, mra. M. P. 308; Bullman, comm. 338; Bunbury, sir J. M. R. 346; Burdett, lady, 313; Burwood, comm. T. 259; Burges, mra. M. 308; Burgess, capt. 316; Burgherah, lord, 254; Burk, mr. 363; Burroughes, mra. 337; Burrowes, A. R. 325; Bury, capt. G. 255; Busfield, W. 329; Butlin, J. 273; Butler, J. 272; Butterfield, capt. R. N. 275; Byng, miss, 271

Cadogan, lt.-col. 286; Cadwalader, lt. J. P. 311; Caines, R. P. 322; Call,

Deaths—continued.

sir W. P. 359; Callcott, J. H. 272; Callcott, miss H. S. 347; Calmar, bishop of (Carlsson), 291; Calthorpe, lord, 335; Calthrop, R. 329; Campbell, A. 348; Campbell, mra. A. 333; Campbell, lt.-col. 286; Campbell, major, 280; Campbell, rear-adm. C. 269; Campbell, mra. C. 302; Carey, lt. A. 345; Carlos, E. J. 253; Carlsson, bishop of Calmar, 291; Carter, comm. 369; Cartwright, T. 282; Castlemaine, dow. viscountess, 262; Cathcart, J. F. 315; Chalmers, lady A. 273; Chamberlain, Mrs. A. 248; Champernowne, H. 291; Chapman, lt.-gen. sir S. R. 269; Charleville, dow. countess, 265; Charleville, earl of, 210; Charrington, mra. M. 291; Chichester, sir J. P. B. 368; Childers, hon. mra. 271; Cholmondeley, rev. H. G. 349; Clapham, major-gen. 326; Clapp, mra. M. 333; Clare, earl of, 321; Clare, P. 358; Clark, sir W. S. 286; Clarke, mra. 339; Clifford, C. T. 282; Clifton, G. 291; Clifton, Thos. 263; Clowes, rev. W. 268; Clunie, lt.-col. 313; Cochet, adm. J. 295; Cock, major-gen. J. 272; Cock, col. H. 263; Cockburn, lady, 270; Cockerill, lady, 345; Codrington, adm. Sir E. 283; Coffin, mra. E. S. 270; Cole, T. F. 291; Colebrooke, lady E. S. 282; Coles, rev. J. S. 250; Collington, lt.-col. 358; Collingwood, hon. mra. 354; Colthurst, major F. W. 247; Combe, miss F. 364; Conolly, mra. A. M. 300; Connor, W. 267; Cooke, miss Jane, 262; Cookson, I. 337; Cooper, lieutenant. 370; Cooper, E. 261; Cooper, lt. L. H. 354; Cooper, J. Fenimore, 330; Cope, sir John, 353; Coquerell, C. 268; Cottenham, earl of, 284; Crabb, rev. J. 332; Crabb, G. 360; Cradock, major, 277; Craven, hon. Keppel, 301; Crawford, F. S. 289; Crawley, lt.-col. C. 265; Crespigny, P. C. 289; Crichton, D. M. M. 308; Croly, mra. N. H. 286; Crowder, mra. E. P. 324; Croxton, major T. 291; Cruttenden, mra. 369; Cumberland, duke of, 350; Cumming, mra. C. 283; Cunningham, capt. J. D. 267; Curtis, lieutenant. R. L. 340; Czermak, prof. 276

Dacre, lord, 272; Dacre, comm. 278; Daguerre, M. 318; D'Aguilar, miss C. E. 333; Dalling, miss R. L. 263; Dalmatia, duke of (Soult), 354; Dalmeny, lord, 255; Dalrymple, miss



Deane, T. 289 Deane, capt. G. 263, Deane, miss M. 248, Debutin, miss A. M. 269, Deay, mrs. E. 278, Delatouche, H. 278 Deenan, rev. J. 288, Derby, earl of 303, Debrisima, mrs. M. 282, Desmond, mrs. 287, Dick, sir P. K. 318, Dickson, D. 279, Dickson, J. 275, Dickinson, T. 265, Dighrow, sir E. C. 349, Doherty, H. 216, Donald, G. 263, Donoughmore, earl of 329, Dorra, M. 269, Dost Hake Dost Mahomed, 267, Douglas, J. 269, Dowdswell, J. E. 247, Dowson, W. 261, Doyle, miss S. 261, Drake, col. 269, Drakwater Bethune, hon. J. E. 219, Draz, J. 244 Drummmond, G. 246, Dryden, lady, 264, Duherig, P. F. 260, Duff, gen. sir A. 272, Dunbar, prof. G. 260, Dunbar, sir F. W. 270, Dunscombe, B. 232, Dundrean, lord, 296, Dunsford, mrs. B. A. 248, Dyce Bombré, D. O. 262, Dyer, lady, 270, Dynaley, hon. mrs. 231
East, sir E. G. C. 270, Eden, gen. W. 291, Edridge, miss E. M. 245, Edwards, J. T. S. 242, Edwards, mrs. 253, Edwards, mrs. J. 276, Edwards, mrs. L. F. 269, Egerton, hon. G. 257, Elliott, rev. E. 270, Ellicombe, rev. B. 216, Elmsall, col. J. E. 308, Elvey, mrs. 270, Elvington, lt.-col. J. L. 268, Emerson, mrs. 271, Enck, J. C. 293, Enkine, lady, 280, Evans, lt. gen. H. 257, Eyre, V. 283, Eyre, G. H. 266
Faber, mrs. 286, Failla, col. D. 271,

J. 289, Fere, R. 291, Freshfield, miss E. 268, Friar, duke de, 291
Gabb, H. W. 270, Galsford, mrs. H. 218, Galloway, lt. 229, Galloway, T. 245, Gandy, rev. S. W. 260, Ganssen, M. 276, Gardiner, lt.-gen. sir J. 264, Gardiner, sir J. W. S. 240, Gardiner, lt.-col. 213, Garland, lt.-col. J. 253, Garner, lt.-col. 222, Gartshore, mrs. M. 260, Gaskell, mrs. M. 292, Gase, comra. J. 263, Gassyn, mrs. C. 265, Gibbs, sir G. S. 261, Gibben, B. P. 218, Gibson, miss A. 210, Gibson, B. 220, Gifford, mrs. 264, Gilchrist, mrs. A. D. 263, Gill, mrs. M. 249, Gladstone, sir J. 262, Glyn, capt. E. H. 279, Gooren-Wahlberg, prof. 265, Goldschmidt, dr. H. 268, Gooch, lt.-col. 229, Gooch, sir T. S. 245, Goodall, mrs. 228, Gooden, mrs. M. 252, Gordon, C. 263, Gordon, sir J. W. 242, Gordon, mrs. J. 263, Gordon, mrs. M. E. 261, Gordon, lt. J. 245, Gower, W. L. 238, Graham, R. 270, Grant-ham, capt. F. 271, Grant, H. 218, Gray, capt. C. 279, Greene, R. N. capt. 221, Greenhill, G. 291, Ground, W. 253, Griffiths, mrs. L. 262, Grimshaw, mrs. G. A. 262, Grint, R. M. capt. 223, Grosvenor, field-marshal, 264, Gruber, J. G. 227, Gurney, mrs. M. D. 266, Gutch, rev. E. 259, Gut-liff, rev. dr. C. 217, Gwyn, W. B. 261
Haldane, J. A. 275, Hale, mrs. S. 246, Halke, gen. sir A. 212, Hall, H. H. 244, Hallyburton, lady L. 260, Halsted, mrs. 264, Hamilton,

279
mrs. J.
lover
260
mrs.
266
A. col.
Har
249
lady
251
Havi

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

land, dr. 240, Hawarden, dowager
viscountess, 212, Hawes, W. 200,
Hawkins, capt. J. O. 222, Hawtrey,
sadm A. F. L. 247, Hay, L. 236,
Hay, rear-adm. Lord J. 224; Haynes,
sir T. P. 222, Hayly, A. 242, Hayman,
H. 220 Heard, mrs. A. 222, Heath-
cote, sir G. 274, Heathcote, adm. sir
H. 221, Heathcote, miss A. F. 210,
Hedger, R. 204, Hele, capt. W. R.
253, Henney, T. 210 Hephurn, M.
col. 270, Harnell, capt. B. 222, Hey-
wood, R. H. 240, Haslridge, miss R.
R. 260 Hewitt, J. 210, Hill, maj-
gen. sir D. S. L. 254, Hill, R. R. E.
255, Hill, C. 261, Hill, J. W. 240,
Horne, lady H. 266, Hoare, C. 240,
Hodge, W. 271, Hodgson, dr. W.
262, Holden, capt. W. 267 Holland,
mrs. M. P. 268, Holland, mrs. 202,
Holmes, W. 267, Holmes, miss 270,
Holt, T. L. 222, Hood, sir A. 270,
Hood, mrs. 264, Hooper, dr. 247,
Hope, rt. hon. G. 244, Horne, miss
266, Hornby, J. 227, Howard, lady
M. 240, Howard, capt. hon. H. T.
206, Howard, rev. dr. E. 251, Hud-
dart, lady 246; Hudson, deas. 221,
Hedson, W. 212, Hue, mrs. L. 270,
Hunter, sld. sir C. R. 262, Hutchin-
son, capt. 264, Hutchinson, R. N.
capt. 217
Ingram, Rev. E. W. 247
Jacobi, prof. 270, James, G. R. 266,
Jammes, R. F. 222, Jardine, sir H.
212, Jarvis, lt.-col. 200, Jarvisbay,
mad. 216; Jefferson, J. 201; Jen-
kins, mrs. 262, Jenner, dr. 204, Je-
rard, rev. J. 211, Jerrold, mrs. 271
Jenney, J. B. 270, Johns, maj. 246,
Johnson, miss B. 249; Johnston, lady.
227, Johnston, comd. J. 226, John-
stone, dr. 225, Jones, H. M. 240,
Jones, rev. dr. 290, Jones, R. 224,
Jones, M. 222, Jones, maj. H. 221,
Julian, T. 224
Keith, lady C. 274, Keith, lady M.
222, Kelly, lady. 240, Kemp, maj.
212, Kennedy, J. 227, Kenyon, hon.
T. 244, Kidd, dr. J. 222, Kleinmann-
sage, suent von, 214 King, lady C.
222, Kingston, D. 221, Kingdon, W.
R. G. 220, Kingston, rev. R. 224,
Kingston, L. H. 200, Kinnaird, Master
of, 240, Kinsey, rev. W. M. 278, Kip-
ling, J. 254, Kilsen, lt.-col. J. 246,
Knock, Knock, 220 Knowles, F. R.
222, Knox, lady M. 220 Knox, capt.
T. O. 222, Künig, G. 225
Lachmann, prof. 276, Lambert,

Deaths—cont.

mrs. R. 24
Langdale,
G. R. 262
Langton,
marchione
222, Laseo
Lambert, M.
220, Law-
hewer, R.
Harriett,
P. 244, I.
hon. A. 2
220; Lear
Sophie von
P. 202, L.
berg, docl
Lewis, mrs.
G. 220, L.
F. W. 210
Lingard,
Lippe Dr.
Lisburn, C.
Dudley, b.
Liverpool
R. S. 225
Longland
mrs. J. 1
Loonina, 1
Loring,
272, Low
capt. 204
M'Call
lt.-col. B.
Macgregor
D. 254,
kenzie, C.
246, Ma-
lagan, M.
G. 247,
warth, dr.
222; Mac-
gen. M. S.
drennan)
222, Ma-
T. 240, b.
rev. H.
Mamie, I.
262, Ma-
240, Ma-
M. C. 261
wall, R.
M. 200,
nard, ho-
216, M.
mrs. U.
Medley,
Melnhol-
Melville
Meux, I.
Mitchell,

Merriington, captain dow 340, Mer-
 maid, lady C. E. 269, Morris, lt.-col.
 289, Motz, C. 288, Moule, Lt. 300,
 Moultrie, E. M. 233, Mullen, lt.-col.
 R. 336, Murray, hon. mrs. 262, Mur-
 ray, J. 302, Murray, hon. C. J. 313
 Nana, N. M. 291, Napoleon, Junot,
 226, Nash, mrs. M. A. 261, Neale,
 maj. W. 274, Neill, dr. P. 328, Nel-
 shopp, lady M. 234, Newbold, mrs. M.
 275, Nardie, mrs. J. 295, Newark,
 vicarism. 270, Newcastle, duke of,
 250, Newry and Moore, vint. 283,
 Newton, W. L. 270, Nicolas, rear-
 adm. 276, Nichol, mrs. A. J. 304,
 Nicholson, maj. J. 353, Nicholson,
 lady M. 210, von Neumann, baron,
 351, Noble, adm. J. 240, North-
 ampton, marq. of, 251, Norris, lt. R.
 P. 322, Northcote, sir S. H. 272,
 Nugent, W. T. 323
 Oakley, W. 301, Oakley, W. L. G.
 247, Oakley, M. 258, O'Beirne, mrs.
 311, Ogilvie, mrs. F. R. H. 249
 Ousted, 270, Oken, dr. 329, O'Meara,
 M. D. 353, Ormond, R.N. capt. 129,
 Osborn, hon. mrs. 246, O'Sullivan,
 rev. dr. 316, Otter, mrs. E. 329,
 Otway, lady. 340, Owen, A. 311
 Palmer, maj.-gen. 272, Palmer,
 mrs. 353, Park, J. 272, Parks, sir
 W. 327, Parker, lady F. 287, Par-
 ker, maj.-gen. J. R. 273, Parry, J.
 276, Parwarache, maj. 347, Patterson,
 mrs. 303, Pattison, prof. 314

2318. Herr, 357, Pritchard, comm.
J. W. 275
Quentin, lt.-gen. sir G. A 362,
Quilinan, E. 307, Quirk, G. 317
Radford, rev. dr. 840, Radnor,
countess of, 283, Rand, mr. 399;
Rattray, R. C. 342, Reads, C. 314,
Reddis, J. 358, Reid, dr. 276,
Reid, mrs. O. 364, Retwick, adm.
359, Reveley, H. 347, Revenlow,
capt. 337, Reynolds, count. G.
375, Richards, maj. R. 303, Rich-
ardson, J. 269, Ricketta, E. 347,
sir H. 306, Roberia, dr. 334, Ro-
berta, col. W. 308, Robertson, T.
318, Robinson, rev. J. F. 293, Ro-
gers, F. J. N. 311, Rogers, F. L. 363,
367, Rolle, mrs. L. 313, de Ros, hon.
mrs. 364, Ross, P. J. 270; Ros-
D. E. 313, Ross, col. J. 332, Ros-
maj. G. 332, Ross, lt.-col. 280,
W. G. 356, Rusb, G. 287, Rus-
Rowland, S. B. 294, Rowland, rev.
brooke, mrs. P. 316, Rusb,
277, Rumell, T. P. 261, Rumell,
maj.-gen. 284, Rye, rear-adm. P.
263, Rust, mrs. A. S. 271.
Sadleir dr. 363, Salerno, prince of,
270, Saltoun, dow. lady, 349, St.
George, lady, 338, St. George, sir R.
R. 370 St. John, R. W. 275, de
St. Prict, M. 345, Sanders, lt.-col.
353, Sander, herr C. M. 360
dera, G. R. 360

INDEX

France—continued.

ster of the Interior, [211]; M. de St. Beuve proposes a vote of want of confidence, [212]; motion rejected; resolutions of M. Duprat respecting candidature for the Presidency, [213]; motion respecting French Cardinals, [214]; motion for repeal of the law exiling the Bourbon family, stern speech of M. Dufaïsse of the party of "the Mountain," [215]; scene in the Assembly; discussion on the National Guard Organic Bill, [216]; speech of the President at Dijon gives great offence to the Assembly; angry discussion, [218]; petitions in favour of a revision of the Constitution, [219]; the subject considered by the Assembly and in the *Bureaux*, [220]; opinions of the *Conseils Généraux* throughout France on the question of Revision, [225]; discussions of the Committee on Revision; speech of M. de Broglie, [226]; M. de Tocqueville; their report, [228]; concludes by recommending that the Constitution be revised in totality, [233]; discussion on the report—motion rejected, [234]; the Ministers are defeated, and resign; new Cabinet formed, [234]; message of the President on the meeting of the Assembly, [235]; the Minister of the Interior moves the repeal of the Electoral Law of May, [242]; discussion on the question of urgency; report of the Committee on the Electoral Law, rejecting the question, [243]; proposition by the Questors affirming the authority of the Assembly over the army—speeches of Gen. St. Arnaud and Leflo, MM. Crémieux and Thiers, [248]; proposition rejected, [252]; proposed Law on the responsibility of the President and Ministers, [253]; the proposal brings matters to a crisis; *coup d'état* of Prince Louis Napoleon, [253]; he dissolves the National Assembly and the Council of State, re-establishes universal suffrage, and declares Paris in a state of siege, [254]; his appeal to the people, [254], and to the army, [255]; he arrests the principal members of the Assembly, [256]; proceedings at the Chamber of the Assembly, [257]; 230 members form a provisional Assembly at the Mairie, and pass a decree deposing the President, and are arrested *en masse*, and conveyed to various prisons, [258]; the High Court of

France—continued.

Justice declares itself constituted, [260]; the new Ministry; votes of the army, [260]; appeal to universal suffrage, or *plébiscite*; Consultative Committee appointed in place of the Council of State; letters of M. Faucher and Count Molé, [261]; the arrested Deputies released; principal captives conducted to Ham; decree restoring universal suffrage and vote by ballot, [262]; Paris recovers from its paralysis, and flies to arms, [262]; the troops attack and carry the barricades; insurrection put down without mercy; narrative of an English officer, [263]; order of the day of Gen. St. Arnaud, [266]; the National Guard disarmed; the Catholic Church conciliated—the church of St. Gênévieve (the Pantheon) restored to public worship, [266]; proclamation of Louis Napoleon to the French people, [266]; M. de Montalembert adheres to his cause—his letter, [267]; disturbances in the provinces suppressed, [267]; immense majority of votes for the President—his speech to the Consultative Commission, [269]; the "trees of liberty" cut down, and republican emblems effaced, [270]; investigation of the pretences for the *coup d'état*—reflections on the real causes, [271]

FRANCE—Accident at Marshal Sebastiani's funeral, 116; fire in a ship-building yard at Havre, 117; visit of the Lord Mayor of London to the Municipality of Paris, 140; the *coup d'état* of December, Paris in a state of siege, 193

GERMANY—State of affairs in Germany and the Continent generally—tranquillity generally prevails; the Frankfurt Diet resumes its functions, [182]; the Dresden Conference of all the German Powers prove entirely abortive; final sitting of the Commission; they adopt a resolution recommending the resuscitation of the Frankfurt Diet, which is accordingly revived, [276]

GREAT BRITAIN—Great ferment at the commencement of the year, occasioned by the Papal Aggression; anticipations of the Great Exhibition; generally favourable condition of the population, [2]; opening of the Session of Parliament by the Queen, [2]. See PARLIAMENT

INDEX.

Miscellaneous—continued.

earthquake in Asia Minor and Rhodes, 16; munificent donations to the Queen's College, Birmingham, by Dr. Warneford, 17; the Lambeth Ragged Schools, founded by Col. Beaufoy, 21; drainage of Whittlesea Mere, 27; gigantic fossil eggs from Madagascar, 27; case of Miss Talbot, 32; sale of the Scott copyrights, 35; sale of the Shakspeare folios, 36; taking the Census of 1851, 42; balloon voyage to France, by the Duke of Brunswick, 42; great race between the "Flying Dutchman" and "Voltigeur" at York, 66; the Guild of Literature and Art, 66; riot at Tamworth, on occasion of a Protectionist meeting, 72; destructive hurricanes in India, 72; inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, 73; the new female costume, "the Bloomers," 75; Her Majesty's state *bal costumé*, 79; the new hospitals at Paddington, and the City of London Hospital for Consumption, 82; grand city entertainment to Her Majesty, 88; compensation for injuries by railway accidents, 91, 137; case of Ann Hicks, the ginger-bread seller of the Serpentine, 95; fatal thunder storms, 96; total eclipse of the sun, 103; London street traffic, 107; the salaries of the Judges of common law and equity, 109; the pensions on the Civil List, 109; storm in Yorkshire—deaths by lightning, 111; inundations on the Continent, 111; opera arrangements—*Jones v. Jennings*, 114; ascent of Mont Blanc, 118; sale of M. Donnadieu's autographs, 119; storms and loss of life in Lancashire, 120; Roman Catholic bell-ringing at Clapham, 120; dreadful earthquakes in Italy, 123; the American schooner "*America*" and the Royal Yacht Club, 130; case of the Baroness von Beck, 134; female officer of the Legion of Honour, 139; visit of the Lord Mayor to the City of Paris, 140; conversion of the Duke of Norfolk to the Protestant faith, 141; escape of Mr. McManus, 143; Mr. Hobbs, the American lock-picker, 145; discovery of gold in Australia and Victoria, 149; storms and shipwrecks, 152; the Owen's College at Manchester, 158; a zoological problem—the boa-constrictor at the Regent's Park Gardens, 161; whirlwind at Limerick, 162; sale of the aviary at Knowley, 162;

Miscellaneous—continued.

execution of a Christian priest in China, 163; the submarine telegraph from Dover to Calais—its completion, 164; action with the Moorish pirates of the Riff, 166; arrival and reception of Louis Kossuth, 166; fate of Dr. Leichardt, the Australian traveller, 174; the Flaxman gallery, 174; postal arrangements, 175; marvellous attack on a ship by a whale, 177; singular capture of a robber, 178; death of the King of Hanover, 181; sale of the Cottingham museum, 181; the French Revolution of December—Paris in a state of siege, 193; prevalence of wife-murder or assault—inadequate punishments, 195; frequency of poaching affrays, 196; devastating water-spouts in Sicily, 199; removal of the remains of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 199; natural gas at Chat Moss, 208
MORTALITY, summary of the weekly tables of, 470
MURDERS—of several British officers near Aden, 18; murder of J. Brett, at Worksop, trial of the murderer, 23; of a child at Wingfield, by Maria Clarke, 30; of Caroline Warns, at Norwich, trial of the murderer, 37; of Margaret Fahy, at Warrington, 39; of W. Wilkins, at Nempnett, trial of the murderers, 44; of Elizabeth Bainbridge, by George Carnt, at Lawshall, 46; at Wooton-under-Edge, trial of the murderer, 48; horrible murder of M. Desfontaines, at Paris, 55; of crew of the *Sons of Commerce*, near Aden, 91; of John Wilkinson, at Sheffield, trial of the murderers, 98; the Eastwood poisoning, murder of Joseph Barber, 101; murder of John Ayton, at Holkham, trial of Henry Groom, 103; murder of James Gage, at Ipswich, trial of Maria Gage, 108; child-murder at Church Stretton, trial of Mary Rogers, 110; of Mr. White, of Abbeyleix, 132; of his children, and suicide by Anthony Fawcett, at Camberwell, 156; mysterious murder at Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, 159; murder of Mrs. Bare, in Marylebone, 176; trial of her husband, Thomas Bare, 412; distressing murders and suicides by parents, 178; murder at Tollesbury, 184; brutal child-murder, trial of William Smith, 188; prevalence of wife-murder, inadequate punishments, 195; murder of Mr. Thomas Bateson,

INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

early in the next Session; Mr. Disraeli's speech; second reading rejected by large majority, [148]; Mr. H. Berkeley's motion for *the Ballot*, [148]; speeches of Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hume, Captain Scobell; motion carried against Government, but makes no further progress, [149]; the case of *the Borough of St. Alban's*; Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the mode in which the last election had been conducted [149]

Financial Affairs—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his financial statement, [29]; and produces great dissatisfaction in the House and the country, and Ministers resign, [32]; *Ministerial Crisis*—Lord Stanley is unable to form a Ministry, and Lord J. Russell reconstructs his Cabinet, [33]; Ministerial explanation; Lord Stanley, [33]; Lord J. Russell, [34]; Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl of Aberdeen, [35]; Lord Stanley, Lord J. Russell, [36]; Sir J. Graham, [38]; Ministerial arrangements completed, explanation of the Marquess of Lansdowne, [39]; observations of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Brougham, [40]; explanation of Lord J. Russell, [41]; proceedings on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill resumed, [42]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a second financial statement; particulars of the amended Budget, [77]; repeals the Window Duty and substitutes a House Duty, [78]; the estimated effect on revenue, [79]; the amended Budget is more favourably received, [80]; Mr. Herries' amendment respecting the Income Tax, [80]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer defends its continuance, [81]; debate, speeches of Mr. Prinsep, Mr. F. Peel, [82]; Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Booker, and others, [84]; amendment negatived, [84]; Income Tax Bill; Mr. Spooner opposes it, but withdraws, [84]; Mr Hume proposes to limit the grant to one year, and to send the subject to a Committee; motion supported by Alderman Thompson, opposed by Mr. Cobden and Mr. S. Herbert, [85]; it is generally supported by the Conservatives; Mr. Disraeli gives reasons, [86]; Lord J. Russell urges the Government proposition, [87]; but Mr. Hume's amendment is carried by 14 votes, [88]; Lord J. Russell explains

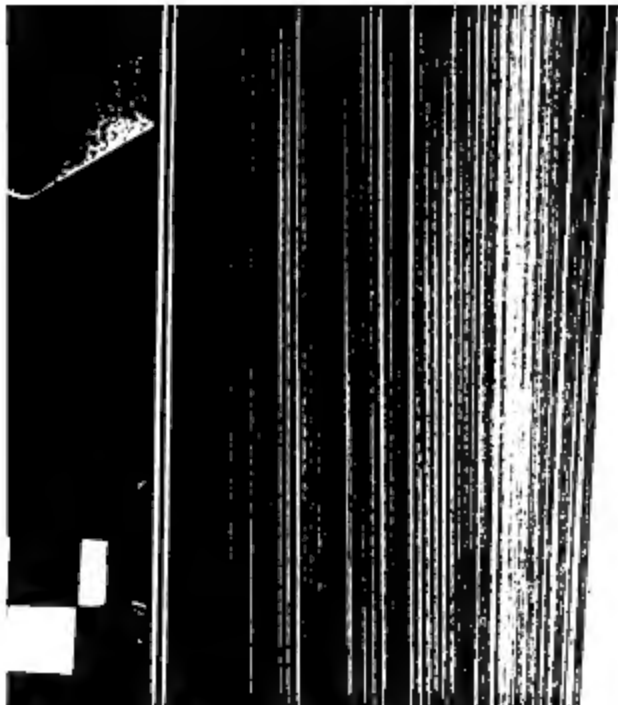
VOL. XCIII.

Parliament—continued.

the views of his Government in consequence of this vote, [89]; Mr. Disraeli's explanation, [89]; Mr. Hume's difficulty in finding members for his Committee, [90]; discussion on the New House Tax; Mr. Disraeli develops his financial views in three resolutions, [91]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply, [94]; speech of Mr. Gladstone, [95]; resolutions negatived, [97]; reduction of the duties on sugar and coffee; motion to prevent the admixture of chicory, [97]; motion again brought forward and rejected, [98]; Mr. Cayley's motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax, [98]; debate, speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and others; motion negatived, [102]; Mr. Bass moves the repeal of half the Malt Tax, Mr. Frewen of that on hops, and Lord Naas respecting spirits in bond, [102]; question decided in favour of Lord Naas by the Speaker's casting vote; Ministers again defeated on the same subject, and on Lord R. Grosvenor's motion for a repeal of the Attorney's Certificate Duty, [103]

Foreign and Colonial Affairs—Affairs of Ceylon; Mr. Baillie's resolutions in censure of Lord Torrington and Earl Grey, [105]; Lord Torrington enters into a detailed defence of his conduct, [106]; speeches of Earl Grey and the Duke of Wellington, [111]; Mr. Baillie moves his resolutions; debate of two nights; Mr. Baillie's speech, [111]; Mr. Serjeant Murphy defends Lord Torrington's conduct, [112]; debate of two nights, speeches of Mr. K. Seymour, Mr. Roebuck, [113]; Mr. Hume, Sir J. Hogg, [114]; Sir F. Thesiger [115]; Mr. Hawes, [116]; Mr. Gladstone, [117]; the Attorney General, Lord J. Russell, [118]; Mr. Disraeli, [119]; motion negatived; Sir W. Molesworth's motion on Colonial policy and expenditure, his able and comprehensive speech, [119]; reply of Mr. Hawes, [120]; speeches of Mr. Adderley and Mr. E. H. Stanley, [121]; Mr. Cobden and Lord J. Russell; debate adjourned and not resumed, [122]; state of the Cape colony; Mr. Adderley's motion for a commission, [123]; discussion on the policy pursued towards the colony; speeches of Lord

P P



speech, [3]; Address moved in the
Lords by the Earl of Kingtonham, [4];
speech of Lord Stanley, [4]; important
declaration of Lord Cairnes, [5]; of the
Marquess of Lansdowne, [6]; Address
agreed to unanimously. In the Com-
mons Address moved by the Marquess
of Kildare; speeches of Mr. Roo-
puck, Sir R. Inglis, [7]; of Mr. J.
O'Connell and others, [8]; of Lord
John Russell, [9]; of Mr. Darnell,
[11]; retirement of Earl of Shaftes-
bury as Chairman of Committee,
[11]; death of Mr. J. H. Ley, the
First Clerk, [12].

Reconciliation of the Bill.—Lord
John Russell introduces the Bill—his
speech, [12]; debate of four nights;
speech of Mr. Roebuck, [12]; of
Messrs. J. O'Connell, Drummond,
Roche, Moore, Bright, [14]; Darnell,
M. J. O'Connell, Sir R. Inglis, Mr.
Rayne, [15]; the Attorney-Gener-
al, [16]; Lord Ashley, Mr. P. Wood,
[17]; Mr. Keogh, Sir G. Grey and
others, [18]; leave given by large
majority, [19]; Bill suspended by a
Ministerial Crisis; Bill reintroduced
by Sir G. Grey; clauses 2 and 3
omitted, [42]; remarks made on this
"modification," [44]; seven nights'
debate on the second reading;
general sketch of the debate, [45];
speeches of the Earl of Arundel, Sir
H. Parn, the Solicitor-General, [46];
Mr. Goulburn, [47]; Mr. ...

... of Government; Bill
sent to the Lords, [65]; debate in the
Lords on the Bill, two nights' debate
on the second reading; able discus-
sion; speech of the Marquess of
Lansdowne, [68]; Earl of Aberdeen
moves that Bill be read a second
time "that day three months," [66];
Duke of Wellington supports the
Bill, [67]; speeches of Earl of Mal-
mesbury, Viscount Canning, Duke of
Argyll, Bishop of St. David's, [68];
Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Lyndhurst,
[69]; Duke of Newcastle, [70]; Mar-
quess of Clanricarde, Lord Montagu,
Lord Chancellor, and Earl St. Ger-
mane, [71]; Earl of Minto and other
Peers, [72]; second reading carried
by a large majority, and is discussed
in Committee, [73]; Lord Montagu's
motion, that the Bill should not ex-
tend to Ireland, [73]; third read-
ing, speech of the Bishop of Oxford,
[73]; on Question that Bill do pass,
which is defeated, and the Bill passes,
[75].

Agricultural Distress.—Important
debate on Mr. Darnell's motion for
relief—his speech [30]; debate of two
nights; reply of the Chancellor of
the Exchequer, [32]; speech of Mar-
quess of Granby supporting the mea-
sure, [33]; replied to by Sir J.
Peacock, Mr. Labouchere, ...

a long-
tenured
member
and car-
[3]; and
he third
lar sur-
vivors

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Oub-
Mr.
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Mr.
J.
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INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

Mr. Salomons served with notices of actions for penalties; discussion on the Greenwich petition, its prayer rejected, [178]; as also that of the London petition, [174]; discussion on Lord J. Russell's motion resumed; speech of Mr. Bethell, [174]; reply of Lord J. Russell; resolution carried, [175]

Miscellaneous Measures—Episcopal and Capitular Estates, Woods and Forests, Smithfield Market, Law Reform, [175]; Registration of Titles, the Law of Evidence, Chancery Reform, the Government Bill for dividing the functions of the Lord Chancellor, [176]; creation of Judges of Appeal, salaries of the Chancery Judges, [177]; the measure is generally approved of and passes into law, [178]; close of the Session, Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person, address of the Speaker, [179]; Her Majesty's speech, [180]; review of the session, [181]

Parliament, Her Majesty's progress to open the, 10

Parliamentary Elections— for South Notts, Pontefract, Windson, Falkirk, North Staffordshire, Bedfordshire, 17; Harwich, Thirsk and Dungarvan, 43; Devonport, Southampton, Oxford, Aylesbury, Coventry, West Somerset, Boston, Enniskillen, Longford and Cork, 59; for the Isle of Wight, disgraceful disturbances, 71; for Greenwich, 84; Bath, Clackmannan, Argyleshire and Newry, 87; Knaresborough, Arundel, Scarborough, 106; Downpatrick, Limerick, 141; Bradford, Yorkshire East Riding, 190

PATENTS, 556

POETRY, 560

PORTUGAL—Extraordinary revolt of the Duke of Saldanha—his letter to the Duke of Terceira explanatory of his conduct and views, [273]; failure of his plans; he wanders a fugitive, when Oporto declares in his favour; he is enthusiastically received; the Count of Thomar resigns, and the Duke becomes Prime Minister, [275]

PRICES OF STOCK in each month, highest and lowest, 468

PROMOTIONS, 371

Prussia—Inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, 78

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—FINANCE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1851, 418; Table of

Public Documents—continued.

Statutes, 14 & 15 Vict., 487; the Census of 1851, England and Wales, 450; Scotland, 452; Islands in the British Seas, 453; Ireland, 454; the Inhabited House Duties Act, 14 and 15 Vict., c. 30, 455; the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, 14 and 15 Vict., c. 49, 457; STATE PAPERS—Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, 459; Concordat between the Queen of Spain and the Court of Rome, 464; *Prices of Stock* in each month, highest and lowest, 468; *Average Prices of Corn, Hay, Straw, Clover, and Butchers' Meat*, 469; *Tables of Mortality*, 470; *Marriages, Births, and Deaths*, 1841 to 1851, 470; *Table of Bankrupts*, 470; *Meteorological Table*, 470; *University Honours*: Oxford, 471; Cambridge, 473.

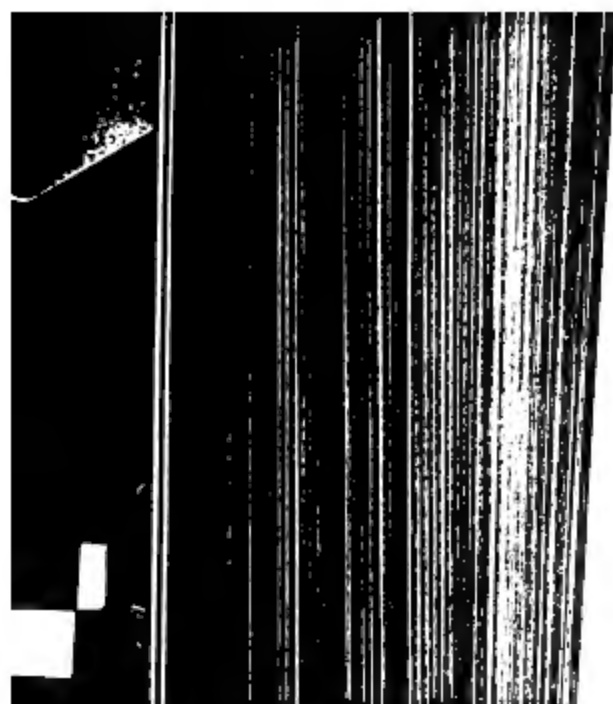
QUEEN—Progress of Her Majesty to open the Parliament, 10; state *bal costumé*, 79; grand entertainment by the City of London to Her Majesty, 88; the Queen's summer residence in Scotland, 132; visits Liverpool and Manchester on her return, 133

Queen Dowager, annuity of the late, 8

Racing Meetings—at York, the great race between the "Flying Dutchman" and "Voltigeur," 66; Epsom, 70; Ascot, 76; Goodwood, 105; Doncaster, 150

Railway Accidents—at Boxmoor, London and North-western Railway, 8; on the Cheshire Junction Railway, in the Frodsham Tunnel, dreadful loss of life, 53; fatal collision at Clay Cross, North Midland Railway, 69; on the Brighton and Lewes Railway, 76; compensation for injuries by collision on the Eastern Counties Railway, 91; several other cases, 137; collision at the Bicester Station of the Buckinghamshire Railway, great loss of life, 144; at the Hornsey Station of the Great Northern Railway, great loss of life, 147; collision on the North-western Railway at Weedon, great loss of life, 183; fatal accident on the South Coast Railway, at Littlehampton, 186

Robberies—see Burglaries and Robberies



to a Select Committee; his speech, [128]; answer of Earl Grey, [131]; Lord Lyndhurst's review of the legal bearings of the question, [131]; controverted by the Lord Chancellor; speech of the Duke of Argyll, [133]; of the Duke of Newcastle; majority of six against Lord Derby's motion, [134]; attack on Sir James Brooke; Mr. Hume's motion for inquiring into the destruction of alleged pirates, and his incompatible offices, [135]; Sir J. Brooke defended by Mr. Headlam and Lord Palmerston; observations of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone; motion negatived, [136]; interesting statement of Lord Palmerston respecting the slave-trade, [136]; observations on Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet respecting state prisoners at Naples; Lord Palmerston's emphatic approbation of his statement, [138].

The Navigation Laws—The subject brought under discussion by the Earl of Derby, his speech, [141]; answered by Earl Granville, [142]; in the Commons by Mr. Harries, [143]; answered by Mr. Labouchere, [143]; speeches of Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Wilson, [145]; Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. Russell, Col. Thompson; motion withdrawn, [146]; Mr. Cobden's motion for a *radical reduction of duties*, [150]; discussion thereon

discussed and carried, [152]; speeches of Sir R. Inglis, Lord John Russell, and others; recent elections, Mr. Salomons for Greenwich, [153]; Bill discussed in the Lords; opposed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, [154]; and thrown out, [155]; Mr. Salomons presents himself at the table of the House of Commons, and takes the oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian;" he is directed to withdraw, and a discussion ensues, [155]; discussion resumed; Mr. B. Osborne moves that "Mr. Salomons, having taken the oath in the manner most binding on his conscience, is entitled to take his seat;" Mr. Salomons votes on a motion for adjournment; Lord J. Russell moves that Mr. Salomons could not sit in the House "until he had taken the oath of abjuration in the form required by law," [158]; animated discussion; Mr. B. Osborne's motion negatived; Mr. Salomons is allowed to address the House, [159]; Mr. Salomons is ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, and on failing to do so is removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, [170]; Lord J. Russell renews his motion; amendment moved by Mr. Anstey that the Attorney General be ordered to prosecute Mr. Salomons; motion withdrawn, [170]; Mr. Bethell moves "that Baron de Salomons be

ion of the
rd, [150];

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and Bill

child
taken
th the
winter
their
were
171);
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G.
and
y be
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of
Mr.
172);